The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Appropriation Bills.

Vote in the House on the Suffrage Amendment.

The Joint Resolution Passed as Originally Reported.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Three appropriation measures were disposed of by the Senate to-day, viz.: the Pension, the Naval Appropriation, and Military Academy Appropriation bills, synopses of which may be found in other columns. The principal amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill was one making an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor accommodations of the Midway Islands on the Pacific Ocean. A reduction of $4,000,000 was made in the Pension bill as it passed the House.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal, went on with the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment. After an hour spent in running debate and in modifying the amendments of Messrs. BINGHAM and SHELLABARGER, the previous question was ordered and the voting began. The yeas and nays being ordered on each proposition, Mr. SHELLABARGER's amendment was defeated—yeas 62, nays 126. Mr. BINGHAM's fared still worse—yeas 26, nays 158. The yeas were nearly all Republicans. It is a significant fact that the Democrats voted against this amendment, though it proposed to enfranchise the disfranchised whites of the South at the same time it enfranchised the disfranchised blacks of the North. The question then recurred on the proposition as it was reported from the Committee, and it was passed, yeas 150, nays 42. The amendment as passed in the House is almost identical in terms with that now pending in the Senate, and will very probably be moved as a substitute for it, and thus expedite the passage of the measure.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Another effort was made in the Senate to-day to get possession of the Capitol on the night of the 4th of March, for the inauguration celebration, but it met with even worse defeat than it did a few weeks ago, when the subject was first started. Senator CRAGIN in moving to take up his motion to reconsider, read a letter from the Ball Committee to the effect that it had been decided to abandon dancing as it was objectionable to a portion of the community, and that all that was contemplated now was a reception. Mr. WARNER held that it was now a question whether Gen. GRANT should be allowed to see his friends in the Capitol corridor and rotunda. Mr. CONKLING did not think Gen. GRANT wished to be dragooned into this reception, as he had written a letter declining any such honor. Mr. DRAKE was of the opinion that it would be impossible to heat the Rotunda, and that a multitude of ladies would imperil their lives. Senator CRAGIN understood that an inauguration ball was to be given under auspices not exactly acceptable to the majority of the Senate—in the Treasury building, in case the present movement should be unsuccessful. Notwithstanding all this, however, the Senate refused to reconsider by a vote of 29 to 21, so that the use of the Capitol for that purpose is now out of the question.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

There are three or four schemes before Congress for lines of American steamships between American and European ports. They have all received more or less attention in committee, and one or two have been rejected on the ground that they asked too much aid from the Government. It is generally admitted by members, however, that Government assistance is necessary to some extent, to enable American enterprise to compete with the lines subsidized by foreign Governments. The probabilities are that a bill will be reported early this week, authorizing the establishment of an American line of steamships to carry our mails, leaving the question as to what company shall secure the mail contracts open to competition. Any bill reported will contain the stipulation that the vessels must be of American manufacture and owned by Americans.

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE.

The postponement of the consideration of the constitutional amendment in the Senate to-day, for the purpose of taking up some appropriation bills, must not be taken as indicative of the fate of that measure. The bill which passed the House to-day is precisely the same as the amendment pending in the Senate, and it is not improbable that it may be accepted as a substitute for the Senate Committee's proposition on Monday and passed.

THE CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB.

The Washington Correspondents' Club gave their third annual dinner to-night, which is said to have been a brilliant affair. The club entertained Speaker COLFAX, Senator ANTHONY, Representatives BLAINE, BROOKS and ROBINSON, Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Assistant Secretary FAXON, JAMES PARTON, the biographer, and others.

THE M'GARRAGHAN CASE.

Senator STEWART made a personal explanation in the Senate to-day, denying that there was any foundation in truth for the statement in the New-York *World* dispatches that he had received a fee as counsel in the McGharragan claim.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed Prof. W. P. BLAKE, of San Francisco, and EDWARD H. TILTON, of Philadelphia, Assay Commissioners of the Mint, in place of Prof. A. J. UPSON, of Hamilton College, and H. J. DREXEL, of Philadelphia, declined.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, $943,000. Shipments—To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., $50,000; to the United States Depository at Chicago, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Pittsburg, $50,000; to the United States Depository at Buffalo, $50,000; to the United States Depository at Mobile, $10,000; to National Banks and others, $194,377; total shipments, $1,054,377. The United States Treasurer holds in trust at this date, for National Banks, as security for circulation, $342,512,100; deposits of public moneys, $35,047,350. National Bank currency issued during the week, $301,200; total, to date, $312,128,026. Mutilated bills returned, $11,408,182; insolvent bank notes redeemed, $979,128; actual circulation at this date, $299,745,766; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $741,600. This amount is the largest redemption of fractional currency ever made at the Department in any one week.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The President laid before the Senate resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a memorial signed by citizens of Dakota Territory, protesting against the division of that Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HOWE presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin in regard to the improvement of the Wisconsin River. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DRAKE presented resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri, in relation to the completion of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of merchants of Boston in favor of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER presented the proceedings of the Republican Executive Committee of Fredericksburg, Va., protesting against the removal of political disabilities, proposed by the rebel element in that State, and giving their reasons for such protest. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN presented resolutions from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, recommending a plan for the settlement of the financial difficulties of the nation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY presented, as usual, several petitions in favor of woman suffrage, which were laid on the table.

Mr. COLE presented the petition of citizens of California for the reorganization of the United States Courts of that State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

Mr. STEWART rose to a question of privilege and had read by the Clerk a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New-York *World* of yesterday, asserting that the McGarrahan case had been decided in favor of the claimant by six distinct judgments, and that some of the leading opponents of the claim in the Senate had received fees of $10,000 each as attorneys for the New Idra Mining Company from other claimants. Mr. STEWART said, instead of six judgments in favor, MCGARRAHAN had had only one, and that the Superior Court had set even that one aside as having been fraudulently obtained. The statement about fees, so far as it was meant to refer to him, he pronounced utterly false. If he had been an attorney for the New Idra Company, or any other party adverse to MCGARRAHAN, he would be incapable of appearing in the Senate to discuss the merits of the claim, and he would say further that MCGARRAHAN's opponent, the New Idra Company, was incapable of employing an attorney to advocate their claim in the Senate.

SOLDIERS' HOME ON THE PACIFIC.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report a plan for the establishment of a branch of the Soldiers' Home on the Pacific Coast.

THE PENSACOLA DOCKS.

Mr. OSBORN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain whether the docks at Pensacola are sufficient for the accomodation of the navy in the Gulf of Mexico, and if not what legislation is required to make them so.

THE NATIONAL MINING COMPANY.

Mr. CONNESS, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported adversely to the bill to incorporate the National Gold and Silver Mining Company of Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of the New-York and Antwerp Steamship Company, and introduced a bill to promote the building of steamships in the United States, and to provide for the carrying of the mails between New-York and Antwerp, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. CONKLING's bill authorizes and directs the Postmaster-General to forthwith contract with the New-York and Antwerp Steamship Company, organized in 1866, under the laws of the State of New-York, for the transportation of the United States mails, by steamships built in the United States, from New-York to Antwerp, touching at Southampton, on the following terms and conditions: The contract shall be for ten years; departures every two weeks during the first year, and thereafter weekly; provided the receipts from all sources to the Company shall justify the increased services; compensation—all the United States inland and ocean postages; time of voyage to Antwerp, fifteen days, with penalties for delays; all mails for Europe, which are ready at the time of departure, to be sent by the Company's steamer; mails for France to be delivered at Southampton, and carried to Havre by subsidiary steamers of the Company, without extra charge; and, finally, the Company is to be exempt from the payment of all dues and taxes on such of the steamships as are built in the United States, and from the payment of income tax on its receipts or profits during the continuance of the contract.

ADMISSION OF MONTANA.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to enable the people of Montana to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Mr. CRAGIN called up his motion to reconsider the vote refusing the use of the Rotunda of the Capital for inaugural services, other than official, and had read by the Clerk a letter from the General Committee having such services in charge, stating that in deference to the views of several Senators they had decided to have no ball and no dancing, and to ask the use of the Rotunda merely for a reception.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the motion to reconsider, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. CRAGIN remarked that if the Senate refused the use of the Rotunda for this purpose, there would be an inauguration ball elsewhere, perhaps under less respectable auspices.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether it would not be under the charge of the same Committee.

Mr. CRAGIN replied, not at all.

Mr. WARNER said the question now seemed to be whether Gen. GRANT should be allowed to hold a reception in the Capitol on the evening of inauguration day.

Mr. CONKLING said he could not agree with him. He had seen no indication that the President elect panted for an opportunity to hold a reception in the Capitol; on the contrary, that that gentleman seemed desirous of being inaugurated as quietly as possible. If he should express a wish to have the use of the Capitol for any purpose, that would present a different question; but the question now was whether somebody else, not now elected President of the United States, should be allowed the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for some unofficial services of his own.

Mr. CRAGIN did not know the wish of Gen. GRANT in regard to the proposed reception. He understood that the General had expressed a wish that there should be no ball, and the Committee had agreed to dispense with dancing; so now the question was not in relation to the ball, but a reception in the Rotunda.

Mr. DRAKE took a hygenic view of the matter. He was opposed to granting the Rotunda at all, but if the Senate should decide to grant it, his sense of duty would compel him to offer an amendment providing that no lady should be admitted to the Rotunda on inauguration evening in party dress.

Mr. NYE asked innocently, What is that? (Laughter.)

Mr. DRAKE—Well, Sir, it's a very considerable undress.

Mr. NYE—Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, suggested that Mr. DRAKE should provide, by his amendment, that ladies be admitted without regard to color.

Mr. DRAKE said he was willing to oblige the Senator from Vermont in that way, and in explanation of the amendment he had proposed, said that it would be impossible to heat the Rotunda comfortably for an evening reception, and it would be exceedingly dangerous for ladies to go there in party dress.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that he did not wish to be set down, because he opposed this resolution, as seeking churlishly to exclude citizens from the Rotunda, or any other part of the Capitol. Every citizen had a right to visit the Capitol on Inauguration Day, and every other day, without any special permission, and without being required to pay the Committee an admission fee.

The Senate then refused to reconsider, by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-one.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to postpone consideration of the special order—the constitutional amendment—and to take up the pressing appropriation bills.

Mr. STEWART opposed the motion, because he feared if the amendment were now postponed, it would not be passed upon at this session. He called for the yeas and nays on Mr. MORRILL's motion, which was carried by a vote of 29 yeas to 23 nays.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HENDERSON presented concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote for the bill to aid the Central Branch of the Pacific Railroad. In presenting them, he said he thought it but right to state he had voted against the bill before receiving the resolutions.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate what quantity of public lands have been granted to aid the construction of railroads, wagon roads and canals, and the improvement of river harbors throughout the country.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1870, was then taken up and passed with the two amendments reported by the Committee, the first reducing the appropriation for invalid pensions from $10,000,000, as provided in the original bill, to $9,000,000, and the second reducing the appropriations for general pensions from $13,000,000, as in the original bill, to $10,000,000.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy was then passed, with the Committee's amendments, in the following form:

Be it enacted, &c., That the following sums are hereby appropriated for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending June 30, 1870:

For the additional pay of officers and for the pay of instructors, cadets and musicians, $164,570 88; for the commutation of officers subsistence, $8,182; for pay in lieu of clothing to officers servants, $156; for current and ordinary expenses, $61,930; for the increase and expenses of the Library, $2,000; for expenses of the Board of Visitors, $3,000; for forage for artillery and cavalry horses, $4,000; for horses for artillery and cavalry practice, $2,000; for repairs of officers quarters, $3,000; for furniture for Cadets' Hospital, $500; for gas pipes, gasometers and retorts, $500; for materials for quarters for sub-officers, $3,000; for purchase of fuel for cadets' mess-hall, $1,000; for Soldiers' Hospital, $150; for reflooring academic building and barracks, $1,000; for repairing roads, $500; for contingencies for the Superintendent of the Academy, $1,000.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Naval Appriation bill was then taken up, all the amendments reported by the Committee, heretofore published, were agreed to, *&c.*

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was adopted, repealing the provision of the act of 1867, authorizing the annual selection of ten enlisted apprentices for appointment to the Naval Academy.

Mr. DRAKE offered two amendments, which were adopted—one raising the salary of the head of the Naval Academy from $1,250 to $1,600 per annum, and the other appropriating $5,000 to take observations of an eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next.

Mr. NYE moved to add an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of the Midway Islands in the Pacific. Mr. NYE said the Pacific Ocean was rapidly becoming the great thoroughfare of the world. These islands seemed to have been providentially heaved up in mid-ocean to furnish a timely port of rest and refuge for weary voyagers between our Pacific coast and China, and it was the duty of our Government to take means to make the harbor thus supplied available.

Mr. CONKLING thought that it might be very proper to make such an appropriation; but the Committee on Appropriations had not had an opportunity to consider the matter, and as there would be other future appropriation bills in which it might be provided for if necessary, he did not think it wise to put it in this bill.

Mr. GRIMES favored the appropriation, and thought it a most important one.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend Mr. NYE's proposition by providing that only so much of the $50,000 should be expended, as should, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, be necessary.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. NYE's amendment so amended was then adopted.

Mr. CRAGIN moved to add a motion to the bill continuing and establishing the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate-General, and appropriating $3,000 for his salary.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said that the office had arisen during some of the exigencies of the war, and need not now be continued.

Mr. CRAGIN insisted that it was a very important and necessary office, and one which saved to the country much money.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the continuance of the office, which, he said, was a newly invented and unnecessary one.

Mr. DRAKE feared that if the office were abolished the Department would have to pay for special counsel fees a great deal more than would be required to continue the office.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, had no doubt that the Department would have to pay ten times the amount of this officer's salary.

Mr. CONNESS opposed the amendment as an attempt to give permanency to an office created by the war, and which should have disappeared with the war. He doubted that the office was so very important as some Senators represented, because he had observed that whenever a man got into any Government office he rapidly became in his own and his friend's eyes, important and indispensable, so much so that it was a matter for wonder how the places of such officers were filled, a rare occurrence, however. He was in favor of leaving the question of the importance of this office to be determined under the new administration, when there would probably be some energy and capacity at the head of the Navy Department.

Mr. GRIMES did not think that the continuance of the office would give the Department so much as had been expressed, because the special Judge-Advocates would have to be employed as now for naval courts-martial, and the duties of the Judge-Advocate-General being to examine the records of courts-martial held on board ship and elsewhere, when sent to the Department.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to strike out the clause of the amendment continuing and establishing the office. Carried.

The clause appropriating $3,000 for this officer's salary was next voted upon and rejected.

Mr. BUCKALEW protested against the rate of expenditure in the Navy Department, and insisted that Congress should at an early day take measures to reduce it to a rate befitting a time of peace. The bill was then passed.

THE LATE MR. FINNEY.

The President presented a message from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of the resolutions concerning the death of the late Mr. FINNEY, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. CAMERON and BUCKALEW spoke briefly of the deceased, and the former proposed the resolutions usual in such cases, which were adopted.

The Senate then, at 3:50, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, pointing out a way for the permanent settlement of the national finances. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, presented a memorial from merchants, distillers and dealers in distilled spirits in the Sixth District of Kentucky, for certain changes and amendments in the Internal Revenue law. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that every Deputy Collector or Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue who had performed the duties of Collector or Assessor on account of the suspension or illness of such Collector or Assessor, shall receive the compensation of Collector or Assessor, except in cases where the Collector or Assessor has already received compensation for the same period. Mr. SCHENCK, after a brief explanation of the bill, went on to state how Congress is systematically slandered by claim agents and prowlers around the capital, and in that connection read a circular addressed by a Washington claim agent to a person who would be benefited by the pending bill, stating that the writer and other influential parties would undertake to obtain the passage of such a bill on an allowance being made to them of fifty per cent. on the amount recovered. He said he would not mention the name of the writer. The Committee had him before them, and he had admitted his wrong and volunteered to write to every one to whom he had addressed the circular, confessing his wrong. The Committee had found that person was in all other respects a good citizen; that he had deserved much from the Government, and had received a medal of honor for his services during the war. The Committee had, therefore, concluded to suppress the name, but he would remark that this was an old game. It was not unfrequently the case that claim agents, attorneys, lobbyists and prowlers around Congress, found out what was likely to be done by a Committee or by Congress, and then speculated on it under the pretence that it was through their influence it was done. That was the case in this instance, a call having been made by the Committee for the names of persons who were entitled to this compensation. He knew an instance in a former Congress, in which a man levied on a claimant the large sum of $10,000, and actually received it, for influencing a member of the Committee to obtain a favorable report, when that member never knew or heard of the rascal. He did not assume that members of Congress were any better than the rest of the world, and he would not be expected to confess that they were any worse than the same number of respectable gentlemen anywhere. But there was a systematic fashionable abuse all through the country, stimulated by letter-writers, occasion being given to it by prowling agents who bring Congress into discredit. He thought it his duty to ventilate this case, and to warn all Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors who might be entitled to receive anything under this bill that they were not indebted one cent to any claim agent or lobbyist, but that Congress gave to them what was justly their due, and they should give a kick rather than a penny to any lobbyist who should come to them for compensation. The bill was then passed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL the morning hour was dispensed with for this day, and the Constitutional Amendment came up for action.

The question was taken on Mr. BURR's motion to lay it on the table, and that motion was rejected. Yeas 41, nays 131; the Republicans voting "yea" being Messrs. COBURN, HAWKINS, JENCKES, and WILSON, of Ohio.

Mr. SHELLABARGER modified the amendment which he offered yesterday back to its original form as follows:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, an equal vote at all elections in which he shall have such actual residence as shall be described by law, except to such as have engaged or may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and to such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous crime.

Mr. BINGHAM modified his amendment so as to read:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States of sound mind and twenty-one years of age or upward the exercise of the elective franchise at all elections in the State wherein he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, subject to such registration law and laws prescribing local residence as the State may enact, except such of said citizens as shall engage in rebellion or insurrection, or who may have been or shall be duly convicted of treason or other infamous crime.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. BOUTWELL to withdraw the previous question in order that he might appeal to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHELLABARGER) to modify his amendment. Every sentiment and feeling of his (Mr. ELDRIDGE's) nature was against *ex post facto* laws, and against the conviction of any person for crime by act of Congress. He therefore appealed to the gentleman to modify his amendment so as to make it apply to future offences. [Cries of "Question."]

After some remarks by Messrs. SCHENCK and BINGHAM in reference to the amendments offered,

Mr. BOUTWELL said: "We are safe if we stand upon the resolution as reported by the Committee, and in my judgment we are unsafe if we accept the amendment which we, ourselves, are unable to understand so as to agree in opinion." He insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded. The question was first taken on Mr. SHELLABARGER's amendment, and it was rejected. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Boles, Bowen, Broomall, Buckland, Cake, Cobb, Coburn, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, Dickey, Eggleston, Ela, Eliott of Arkansas, French, Gravely, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Maynard, Mullins, Newcomb, Norris, Orth, Paine, Plants, Polsley, Price, Prince, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Starkweather, Stokes, Sypher, Twichell, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Whittemore, Williams—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Archer, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Banks, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, [illegible], Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell, Brooks, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Callis, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Cook, Corley, Covode, Dewesse, Dockery, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Edwards, Eldridge, Eliot of Massachusetts, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Golladay, Goss, Gove, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Harding, Haughey, Heaton, Higby, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lash, Lincoln, Loughridge, Marshall, Marvin, McCormick, McCullough, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Morrell, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Nunn, O'Neill, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Pile, Poland, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Roots, Ross, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Stewart, Stone, Stover, Taber, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Tift, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Whittemore, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge, Woodward, Young—127.

The question was then taken on Mr. BINGHAM's amendment, and it was rejected—nays 158. The Democrats all voted for the amendment in the first instance, but subsequently many of them changed their votes to the negative. The following is the affirmative vote on Mr. BINGHAM's amendment:

Messrs. Axtell, Baker, Bingham, Brooks, Dewesse, Dockery, Eldridge, Garfield, Haight, Heaton, Hotchkiss, Jones of North Carolina, McCullough, Phelps, Plants, Robinson, Ross, Spalding, Stewart, Stone, Tift, Wilson of Ohio, Woodward, Young—24.

The question recurring on the original proposition, Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. BOUTWELL whether he would not consent to have a vote taken on his (Mr. BROOKS) amendment to give the franchise to women and children over twelve years of age.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that he did not think Mr. BROOKS was serious in that inquiry.

The yeas and nays were then taken on ordering the joint resolution to be engrossed and read the third time, and it was so ordered—yeas 144.

The following is the negative vote:

Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Baker, Barnum, Beck, Bingham, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Fox, Golladay, Getz, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Polsley, Pruyn, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stone, Taber, Tift, Van Auken, Van Trump, Woodward, Young—42.

The House then proceeded to vote on the joint resolution as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., two-thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of the said Constitution, namely: Article blank—Section one—The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race or color or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States. Section two—The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The resolution was passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas 150; nays 42. The Speaker, as a member of the House, voted in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

The Speaker presented resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, against the extension of the fifty per cent. clause in the Bankrupt law.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. After upward of an hour had been thus spent, the bill was laid aside, and Mr. WOODWARD proceeded to address the Committee in opposition to Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill.

The Committee then rose.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. ROSS introduced a resolution amending the Naturalization laws, so as to enable foreigners to be naturalized in one year, which was referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

The House then, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned.

MURDER IN OHIO.

An Old Man Murdered for a Few Hundred Dollars — The Murderers Flee without their Booty.

From the Cleveland Leader, Jan 27.

In our issue of Monday we mentioned briefly the murder, on Friday evening last, of an old man named PRAY, commonly known as the "Hermit," in Austinburg, Ashtabula County. The victim was about 70 years of age, and very little is known concerning him. He removed to that section, it is believed, from New-York State, about forty years ago, and settled upon a small farm which he purchased. By the cultivation of his few acres and by cobbling shoes for the neighbors, his trade being a shoemaker, he managed to live and lay up a small amount of money each year. He lived entirely alone and in the most complete seclusion possible, having no intercourse whatever with the world except such as pertained to his daily avocation. By some means the fact was ascertained from him that the secret of his life was a bitter disappointment in love.

For many years rumors have been current that he had secreted about his premises large sums of money in gold and silver. It is probable that these stories had no foundation in fact. These reports were undoubtedly the cause of his death. He was harmless and inoffensive, and no person could have any other object in putting him out of the way.

About 8 o'clock on Friday evening last a neighbor, who desired some work done, drove up to the house and applied for admittance at the front door. There was no answer to the summons, and going to the back door he found that also fastened. Fearing that some harm had befallen the hermit, he communicated the fact to another neighbor. They repaired to the house together, this time finding the doors unfastened. Upon entering they found an unlighted lamp upon the stairway. Lighting this, a horrible scene met their astonished eyes. Upon the floor were large pools of blood and pieces of brain, while everything in the room indicated a severe struggle. A trail of blood upon the dirt which covered the floor showed that the body had been dragged from the room. Following the trail into the sleeping apartment, they found the mangled body lying upon the floor under the bed. The latter was nothing but a rude bunk constructed of the roughest boards, filled with straw and covered with a few filthy rags. Removing the body they found it still warm, showing that the deed had been committed within an hour previous to its discovery. The instruments used by the murderers (for it was afterward found that they were two in number) were a hatchet and a knife. The former belonged to the hermit, and was found lying upon the floor covered with blood. There were two cuts upon the head, evidently made with the hatchet. One was upon the side of the head, and the other—the fatal one—squarely upon the top, the instrument having been plunged through the skull and into the brain to the depth of three inches. To make sure of their work, the murderers then plunged a knife into his neck, entering at one side and passing entirely through.

From the fact that the doors were found unfastened at the return of the neighbors, it is supposed that the murderers had just completed their work and were still in the house when the first one called. This doubtless frightened them away, and they did not stop to search for money, but betook themselves to flight. In the murdered man's bed was found his ordinary purse, containing about $15, and in an old coffee pot in the upper part of the house, and in a body belt, were found some $490 in gold and silver.

The affair created the most intense excitement in that usually quiet community, and the next day every possible means was adopted for the detection of the murderers. A light snow had been upon the ground for a few days previous, but had melted and disappeared except in the shadow of buildings and fences. The tracks of two men who had evidently left in great haste, judging from the length of the steps, were found leading away from the house of the murdered man. These were followed for about four miles, the men having fled "across lots," and their tracks being discernible in the little patches of snow by the fences, where they had climbed over. At length, however, the fugitives had taken to the highway, and there all traces of them were lost.

The Grant-Banks Affair.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 29.

The Press of the country is still discussing the question, whether, during the siege of Vicksburg, Gen. BANKS was ordered to proceed to that point and relieve Gen. GRANT. In confirmation of the statement given by the *Traveller* on Wednesday, a man who was a clerk in the War Department in the Summer of 1863, says that, by order of Secretary STANTON, he wrote such an order to be transmitted to Gen. BANKS, and that copies of the orders relating to the proposed change of commanders ought to be on file at the War Department at this time. But the absence of such documents does not prove that they never existed, and the orders received from Gen. BANKS by Gen. BADEAU and Congressman WASHBURNE, and now in the possession of Gen. GRANT, will, when published, clearly establish the facts in the case. It is quite probable that Gen. GRANT received an order to turn over his command to Gen. BANKS, when the latter might arrive at Vicksburg, but we are quite sure that he was not aware of the character of the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. BANKS, in reference to the matter, and it is on this point that he is now first enlightened by examining the copies obtained from Gen. BANKS.

It is not true, as has been asserted, that by the union of the forces operating at Port Hudson and Vicksburg the command would of necessity have devolved on Gen. BANKS, because his commission as Major-General was older than that of Gen. GRANT. By a law of Congress, when the commands of officers of the same rank were united, the command would devolve on the one designated by the War Department.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Gen. GRANT has in his possession the correspondence received from Gen. BANKS, and that the first report in relation to it came from members of his staff, and if those assertions were not true we should before this have seen them authoritatively denied.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An Unfavorable Reply Now Expected from Greece—Position of the Great Powers.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 30.

An unfavorable reply to the propositions of the Paris Conference is now anticipated from the Greek Government. The neutrality of the Great Powers in the difficulty between Turkey and Greece is assured. Dispatches from Athens announce the arrival there of M. WALEWSKI, the bearer of the protocol of the Peace Conference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Decision in the Case of Philips vs. Eyre.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

In the case of PHILIPS *vs.* EYRE, late Governor of Jamaica, the Court of Queen's Bench decided that Colonial law is as valid as Parliamentary law, and gave judgment for the defendant.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Nine Earthquake Shocks at San Francisco—Cabinet Rumors in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 29.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this city to-day and yesterday. A heavy southeast gale last night damaged the shipping in the harbor somewhat.

Senator COLE's Alaska bill meets with no favor from the San Francisco newspapers.

Twenty White Pine Silver Mining Companies, with an average aggregate nominal capital of $18,000,000, have been incorporated here since last December.

The Nevada Legislature has passed a bill for funding the debt of the State, providing for the issue of bonds bearing 15 per cent. interest per annum. The Bank of California has agreed to loan the desired amount on the new issue.

It is rumored that United States Senator NYE, of Nevada, has resigned to take a position in President GRANT's Cabinet. Messrs. DELONG and WINTERS are candidates for United States Senatorship.

Flour unchanged. Wheat closed at $1 77½@$1 78. Legal tenders, 74.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Small-Pox at Honolulu—Frequent Shocks of Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 29.

The steamship *Montana*, from Honolulu, has arrived with advices to Jan. 16. There was considerable excitement at Honolulu in regard to the small-pox. The Board of Health have adopted stringent quarantine regulations. Several schooners were wrecked on the different islands in a severe storm, which also caused loss of life at Hilo. Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt on the Island of Hawaii, and the volcano of Mauna Loa was enveloped in dense smoke. The British bark *Irusa* arrived at Honolulu, Jan. 15, from London. The American bark *Whistler*, from Sydney, New-South Wales, arrived on the 3d. The ship *Robert L. Lane* sailed for New-Bedford on Jan. 3.

Supposed Poisoning Case in Fitchburg, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

Mrs. ALBERT D. PYKE was taken with violent spasms at Fitchburg, on Thursday last, and died in great agony, the physicians say from the effects of a dose of arsenic. PYKE, and her daughter by a former husband, a young woman 26 years of age, have been arrested on suspicion, and are now confined in the town jail awaiting the result of the *post-mortem* examination. When the indictment for the murder of his wife was issued, PYKE was already under arrest for adultery with the daughter. It is said that he had frequently told her that he would marry her if her mother was out of the way. The deceased was about 50 years old. PYKE belongs in Boston.

Proposal to Present Chicago to Indiana—The Illinois River Improvement.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

A bill was introduced in the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and passed by a vote of 78 to 9, separating the City of Chicago from Illinois and ceding it to Indiana.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to repeal the River Improvement act.

Gov. PALMER has issued a proclamation notifying the holders of State bonds issued to prevent loss upon the McAllister and Stebbins bonds, and also the holders of other bonds, that they will be paid in New-York April 1.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The city papers denounce the passage of the Railroad Fare bill by the Illinois Legislature. Five Senators voted for it under protest. They favored controlling freight and passenger rates, but did not favor relieving the Illinois Central Railroad from the seven per cent. yearly tax. If Gov. PALMER vetoes the bill it will fail.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—The jury, after an all night's session, this morning returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of the four alleged incendiaries KELLY, KINGSLY, LEWIS and STODDARD. The trial has occupied eleven days. The prisoners immediately gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer other indictments for the same offence, and were released.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 30.—A destructive fire occurred here last night, by which four large brick buildings were destroyed. S. S. MOORE, dry goods, loses $14,000 to $16,000, insured for $10,000—$5,000 in the North America Company of Philadelphia, and $5,000 in the London and Liverpool Company. The buildings were owned by W. C. DEPAUW, and valued at $50,000, on which there were no insurance.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.—There was a heavy rain and thunder storm in this city at 2 o'clock this morning. The lightning struck in two or three places.

The total number of bankrupt cases in Virginia to date is 4,298.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* says: The banking-house of J. R. HUBBARD & Co., of Paoli, Kansas, was robbed of $16,000 on Friday.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 30.—The *Official Gazette* appears this evening containing the announcement that Hon. JOSEPH HOWE was sworn in to-day as President of the Privy Council.

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 30.—Hon. J. H. CAMERON, WHALEN's counsel, is here waiting a reply to a cable dispatch respecting the appeal of WHALEN. If favorable, $5,000 will be required to carry forward the proceedings.

Weather Reports Dated 9 A. M., Yesterday.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. N. W.	Cloudy	30
Bangor	East	Raining	40
Boston	West	Raining	40
New-York	S. W.	Foggy	50
Philadelphia	S. W.	Foggy	50
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	42
Washington	S. W.	Clear	58
Augusta	—	Hazy	62
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	68
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	64
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	42
Buffalo	West	Cloudy	43
Pittsburg	—	Raining	45
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	33
Louisville	North	Cloudy	40
Mobile	North	Clear	47
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	50
Key West	—	Foggy	71
Havana	—	Foggy	75

Gen. Hawley Withdraws from the Contest in the Connecticut First District.

From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 30.

HARTFORD, Jan. 29, 1869.

To Messrs. H. K. W. Welch, Austin Dunham, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Replying to your letter of the 26th asking consent to present my name to the Republican Convention of this district as a candidate for Congress, I replied that I had not been what is ordinarily considered a "candidate," but that if the Convention should see fit to nominate me I would gratefully accept. I confess myself surprised by certain results of this answer. It is likely to bring upon me the many annoyances of personal controversy, and involve me in a more or less exciting canvass for the nomination, which as often, indeed I may say generally, conducted, is beyond measure distasteful. The position of the independent journalist is yearly growing in importance and influence. To that I have attained without the intervention of caucuses, and in it I can feel free, and try to serve naturally the good State of Connecticut and the cause of true Democracy. Pray then excuse me from any further connection with this or any other nomination, and believe me when I say to you that I neither ask, desire nor expect office of any description whatever.

Respectfully yours, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

THE HILL MURDER.

A New Trial Refused George S. Twitchell—He is Sentenced to Death.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Jan. 30.

This morning, GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., convicted of murder in the first degree in killing Mrs. HILL, was brought from prison and placed in the dock with CARROLL and HART, both of whom are under conviction of murder in the second degree and manslaughter. Unlike them, however, he was provided with a comfortable chair, and he sat in the corner, presenting a profile to the audience in the rear. Since his trial and conviction there has been little change in his appearance. He conversed readily, and without displaying any nervousness, with his friends, among whom was MCCULLY, who created the scene when the verdict was rendered. The Court-room at 10 o'clock was not greatly crowded, as it was not known that the case would be disposed of. But the fact became soon known outside, and by 12 o'clock, when the four Judges took their seats on the bench, the room was crowded to its utmost capacity. A number of females were included in the throng, and these, in common with the other spectators, manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. As the questions involved in the motion for a new trial presented points of law of interest to the members of the Bar, there was an anxiety on the part of the lawyers to hear the determination of the Court.

Judge BREWSTER delivered the opinion of the Court. He referred to the fact that counsel for the prisoner had sat quietly listening to the charge of the Court, and had offered no objection to it; in fact, they had even withdrawn suggestions that they had made, and that the Court was about to answer, but now, when the time for correcting anything that was wrong before the jury had passed, they attacked the charge and endeavored to make its supposed errors ground for a new trial. In conclusion he said:

We have carefully reviewed the testimony, and are of opinion that we cannot disturb the verdict. Full time was given to the defendant to prepare for trial. He asked for no continuance. The jury were of the defendant's selection; they listened to the whole case with great patience and untiring attention. We were anxious to rule every objection raised by the defendant in his favor, and, as already remarked, so charged the jury that all the points presented were promptly withdrawn. The evidence seemed to establish, link by link, a chain of strong circumstantial evidence against the accused. As it was offered, item by item, it was jealously watched and fiercely contested. The defendant did not undertake to dispute that this was a case of murder in the first degree. As already stated, he so admitted, and denounced alike the crime and the perpetrator. Any other position would have involved a concession which would have rendered his case a desperate struggle. In view of all the testimony, it would have been monstrous to suggest that the homicide was justifiable or excusable. The blow in and through the temple—the depth of a finger through the temple—could hardly have been received by a person in an erect position. If Mrs. HILL were lying down there could be no pretence of self-defence; still less ground, if possible, was there for the supposition of accident, suicide, or even of a quarrel, which would reduce the grade to manslaughter. The deceased had no weapon; the living had no marks of wounds, or bruise, or even scratch. The number of blows, the blood-stained cushion, the arc of blood upon the walls and floor, the upraised window, the stain of blood outside, the body in the yard, all cried out against any supposition of manslaughter, or even murder in the second degree. There certainly was an intent to take life, and it was equally certain that the defendant was not intoxicated. There was not the fragment of a shred upon which a defence could hope to reduce the degree, and it would seem, therefore, to have been alike the dictate of skill and the command of necessity to go to the jury upon the broad question of guilt or innocence. Contesting the case upon this issue, the defence early suggested the theory of burglary. A witness was examined to prove, among other things, that a certain man "used to come and work about the house. When Mrs. HILL had anything to do for him, he did it. The dogs knew him very well. He was there Sundays. He came several times. She called him CONRAD SMITH." These answers were given to separate questions, and were evidently designed to show that the person referred to had access to the house, came there on Sunday and was known to the dogs. When it is remembered that the murder took place on Sunday evening, and that the Commonwealth had proved that no noise or barking had been heard—the significance of this item of the defendant's proof is easily appreciated. This was followed by the evidence of CHARLES ALTGELT, to the effect that two men had been seen by him to leave the front door. The theory attributed to the defence by the Commonwealth as to CONRAD SMITH, was disavowed on the production of that person, and the evidence of ALTGELT submitted to the jury was rejected by them. If this part of the case was unworthy of belief the whole defence crumbled and left the evidence of the Commonwealth in all its power, strengthened rather than diminished by the fruitless attack. The failure of the defence left in the whole circumstances. The defendant, his wife, and Mrs. HILL in the house, all others excluded. The blood upon the walls and floor; the up-raised window; the bloody cushion; the stains upon the door, oil-cloth, blanket, furniture and garments; the absence of the dogs; the stillness of the house; the order of the furniture; the defendant's conduct and words—all spoke out. The shirt, cuffs and collars were up stairs when the defendant handled the corpse. Yet those articles were stained. The explanations of the defendant in this behalf were all patiently heard by the jury, and they have not regarded the statements as satisfactory. The stain upon the inside of the coat could not have been received from lifting and carrying the body if the coat was buttoned at the time. The explanations offered as to its presence were not regarded as satisfactory. Have we the right to set aside the verdict under the circumstances? The tests of such an application are these:

Was there any evidence to justify the verdict?

Is it clearly against the weight of the testimony?

Is there any reasonable hope that another trial would produce a different result?

Applying these questions to the record, it would seem impossible to disturb this verdict. The learned counsel for the defendant, as already stated, admitted (as I think with great propriety) the barbarity of the act which deprived Mrs. HILL of life. The following extract from the phonographic report of the trial is supported by recollection of the able argument presented by the defence, and condenses this whole subject in a single sentence:

"On this Sunday night, when the ministers of God were performing their sacred offices throughout this broad community, this poor, defenceless old woman was brutally murdered; thus far we agree with the Commonwealth. * * * We cannot deny the terrible fact that Mrs. HILL was murdered."

With this very proper admission as to the law, the whole defence rested upon the allegation that the defendant was not the person who struck those fatal blows. Consistently with truth, with law and with reason, there was no other line of defence open for the accused. Patiently heard and fairly tried, this issue has been decided by the jury against the defendant, and the law cannot disturb their verdict. The motion is therefore overruled.

As the Judge pronounced the last ominous words, "the motion for a new trial is overruled," a silence lasting for the space of one or two minutes fell upon the crowd.

At the conclusion of Judge BREWSTER's remarks, District-Attorney SHEPPARD then rose and said: "May it please the Court: Having thus overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of The Commonwealth *vs.* GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, convicted of the murder of MARY E. HILL, thereupon it becomes my official duty, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to move, as I now do, for the judgment of the law in such cases made and provided."

Judge ALLISON directed the Clerk to inquire if the prisoner had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced.

Mr. GALTON—"GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

TWITCHELL—"All I have to say is that I have been tried and convicted of a crime I know nothing about."

The prisoner uttered this sentence firmly and without any indication of tremor on his voice.

Then took place the most solemn of this painful scene—the sentence of death. While Judge BREWSTER was delivering it, MCCULLY, the friend, made a second theatrical exhibition, falling in what was at first supposed to be a fit, but as no one took notice of him, and the Judge did not stop in his remarks, the effect upon the audience was but momentary, and nothing more was seen or heard of MCCULLY. TWITCHELL stood erect while the sentence was being delivered, and maintained the utmost composure, the only change being noted was that as he resumed his seat he clasped his hands. Another noticeable feature in the case was that as Judge BREWSTER pronounced the dread words, "And you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in His infinite goodness have mercy on your soul," the State-House clock rung out 1. The sound penetrating the solemn stillness of the court, came with a shudder to those who were present, who could not but recognize in it the death-knell of the murderer.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., the accusation preferred against you by the Commonwealth has been examined with great patience and with an earnest desire to accord to you the fullest rights secured by the Constitution and the laws. The jurors who tried you were accepted by you when your challenges were still unexhausted. They deserved your confidence, for no men could have heard your case with greater fairness or impartiality. You were ably and skilfully defended. All that learning, industry and eloquence could suggest was most earnestly urged on your behalf. The Court was anxious to throw every doubt into the scale of mercy. Notwithstanding all this, you have been convicted of the highest crime known to the law, and a most exhaustive argument in your behalf has failed to satisfy any member of the Court that the verdict should be disturbed. This trial has thus demonstrated that secret murder committed in the privacy of a home can neither be shielded by the absence of witnesses or the position of the accused. Although the victim may be dispatched in quiet, still every little drop of blood and every surrounding fact become in the orderings of Providence a witness pointing with unerring certainty to the criminal. I shall not add to the pain of your present position by alluding to the circumstances of this case, but it would seem to be due to justice to declare that your trial has been conducted throughout with all the tender regard for life which marks the humanity of the law. While Mrs. HILL was sent to her last account without the opportunity for even the short prayer, the law has been jealous of every right which the presumption of innocence could throw around you. She has given you every opportunity to prepare for your trial, the right of challenge to jurors, the privilege of being defended by able counsel, the benefit of every doubt, and the advantage of reviewing all the rulings upon every point. When all this has resulted in your condemnation, she still in mercy gives you time for repentance and for supplication. Let me recommend you in all earnestness to avail yourself of this privilege. Obtain the counsel of devout men, approach with them the Throne of Grace in fervent contrition and sincere repentance, seek Him whose mercy is all sufficient even to the washing away of blood. And now it only remains for us to declare the judgment of the law, which is—

That GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the County of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead, and may God in His infinite goodness have mercy upon his soul.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Strike of the Journeymen Printers—Proceedings of the Sailors—The Journeymen Bakers.

The journeymen job printers now on a strike held their usual sessions yesterday, at No. 68 East Broadway, and received reports from their vigilance committees, who had been ascertaining the condition of the various offices in this City, with regard to their supply of hands. They charged several employers who attended the meeting of Typothetæ on Friday with a perversion of the truth, in denying that they had acquiesced in the new scale decided upon by the Printers' Union. The sessions were all conducted with closed doors. Members of the Press were not admitted, nor was it possible to obtain much information in regard to proceedings, inasmuch as the participants were under pledges to reveal nothing that had transpired. The strikers await with curiosity the result of the advertising in other cities, threatened by the employers, and profess doubts of their success. A number of new members were admitted.

NEW-YORK SEAMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This new society for the aid of the East side sailors, had a meeting yesterday which filled Military Hall. Mr. H. D. LESLIE was Chairman, and he as well as many others made speeches. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. CHAS. T. ULMANN; Treasurer, Dr. THOMS; Financial Secretary, H. D. LESLIE. This movement seems to be animated by the best feeling. There is considerable enthusiasm for the cause, and a deep sense of the sailor's wrongs, without any demonstrations of violence. All the speakers urged moderation and the avoidance of quarrels. One man related how he was beaten yesterday by boarding masters and runners, without showing any vindictiveness. The name "boarding-master" applied to sailors' boarding-house keepers, is, by the way, significant of the position which these worthies have assumed. The Boarding-Masters' Association has gotten up a scale of wages for sailors. And the boarding masters regard the attempt of sailors to fix their own wages as a most preposterous piece of impudence. The speeches yesterday evening were mostly exhortations to perseverance; one man undertook to give "the female opinion of the strike," as expressed in a dialogue, which took place between a woman and himself: "Well," says she, "so you are on a strike?" "Yes," says I. "You don't seem to be moving," says she. "I expect to get moved out by my boarding-master most any time," says I. "Well," says she, "I'm in for it; I've got three daughters I want to have married, and if you sailors get $40, you'll be marrying men."

There is, seemingly, some want of the organizing faculty in these men, earnest as they are. It was noticeable yesterday evening, for, in the first place, it was not clearly evident whether the meeting was a mere meeting of strikers or a meeting of the Seamen's Society.

After electing officers, a roll was opened for the names of those who wished to join the Society, and a large proportion of those who had voted at the election came forward, showing that they had not been members when they voted. A constitution and by-laws have been drafted similar to those of the Society on the north side, but they were not submitted to the meeting. The leaders have, however, made one excellent move; they have advertised that Captains willing to pay the sailors' prices, can obtain select crews by applying at the reading room just opened at No. 96 Oliver-street. In reference to the proposed general shipping office for New-York, the sailors wish one established by a law of Congress, but they do not seem to understand how to bring it about. It is to be hoped that their perseverance will atone for their lack of skill in manœuvring. They are very grateful for the sympathy shown them and many allusions were made during the evening to the support which the Press had given their cause. "The Press and the reporters" were the recipients of their rousing cheers and a royal Bengal tiger.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMAN BAKERS.

The journeymen bakers met in large numbers last evening at Putnam's Hall, Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue. A protracted and spirited meeting was held. Resolutions were offered raising the initiation fee from $1 to $5. The trouble in the association has been that many of the members fail to pay up their arrears, but on the eve of a strike they rejoin the society on payment of $1 and receive the benefits of the strike. By raising the initiation fee, these "perpetual motion" members could be headed off most probably. It was also proposed to expel all who had not paid up their arrears, but no action was taken in the matter. Mr. ENNIS, Ex-President of the Trades Union, addressed the meeting, advocating a general amnesty to all delinquents, and the filling up of the association with members to prepare for a strike. He said the condition of bakers in this City was worse than that of any other tradesmen.

There was a difference of opinion on this point among the members, which caused a lively discussion for a time. The resolution on initiation fee was amended and to continue the entrance money at $1 for two months longer, and this was carried.

A delegation from the German bakers was present to effect a consolidation with the journeymen bakers. No action was decided upon between them. The meeting adjourned amid considerable confusion.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A Thief Manages to Gain Possession of $1,365 in a Package—He is Detected, Arrested, and the Money Recovered.

The recent non-success of that class of thieves known as bank sneak thieves, who have almost uniformly of late been detected and arrested in those banks they have endeavored to operate, has not yet stopped their depredations. Yesterday afternoon Mr. METCALF EVERETT, a clerk for Messrs. JOHN DWIGHT & Co., No. 11 Old-slip, stepped into the Chatham National Bank, on the corner of John-street and Broadway, with a parcel in his possession containing $1,365 in National Bank bills and fractional currency, which money he intended to deposit in the name of the firm who employ him. He walked up to the receiving teller's desk, and laid the money parcel on the counter, while he looked for a memorandum in his pocket, and when he looked up the money had disappeared. Mr. EVERETT immediately turned round and noticed a gray-haired man running toward the door of the bank, and on his pursuing the fugitive, saw the missing parcel drop on the floor close behind where he was checked by the crowd at the door. At the moment that the unknown reached the bank door he accidentally jostled against Mr. JOHN DUNHAM, of No. 152 Spring-street, who was also leaving the building. Mr. DUNHAM noticed something peculiar in the conduct of the man, and at the same time saw him drop a parcel on the floor. At once divining that the fellow had stolen something, Mr. DUNHAM very properly seized him, and by the help of the bank officials succeeded in preventing his escape. Officer PETTY, of the Broadway squad, was called in and took the accused into custody. The prisoner gave his name as HENRY THOMAS, aged 32, a native of Canada, a resident of New-Jersey, and a goldsmith, but he was subsequently recognized as the notorious GEORGE KING, and better known under the cognomen of "Curly George," who, it is alleged, has been frequently mixed up in such robberies as the one he committed yesterday. He is a resident of Williamsburg, and was at one time reputed to be very wealthy.

THOMAS was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs during the afternoon, and on the complaint of Mr. EVERETT and the evidence of Mr. DUNHAM, he was fully committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail. He seemed quite unconcerned at his predicament, and denied the charge as a mere matter of course.

Swiss Benevolent Society.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held a meeting last night at Germania Hall, for the purpose of arranging for additional accession to their treasury, and for appointing a visiting committee of twelve to seek out distressed natives of Switzerland in this City and alleviate their needs. The President, Mr. P. A. FERRIN, was in the chair. The headquarters of the Society are at the Swiss Consulate, No. [illegible] John-street. From 300 to 400 persons belong to it out of a population of 2,500 in the City of [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

VIOLET EYES.

One can never quite forget
Eyes like yours, May Margaret,
Eyes of dewy violet!
Nothing like them, Margaret,
Save the blossoms newly born
Of the May and of the Morn.

Oft my memory wanders back
To those burning eyes and black,
Whose heat-lightnings once could move
Me to passion, not to love;
Longer in my heart of hearts
Linger those disguised arts,
Which, betimes, a hazel pair
Used upon me unaware;
And the wise and tender gray—
Eyes wherewith a saint might pray,
Speak of pledges that endure,
And of faith and vigils pure;
But for him who fain would know
All the fire the first can show,
All the art or friendship fast,
Of the second and the last—
And would gain a subtler worth,
Part of Heaven, part of Earth—
He these mingled rays can find
In but one immortal kind,
In those eyes of violet,
In *your* eyes, May Margaret!

—*Edmund C. Stedman, in the Galaxy for February.*

PEASANT WEDDING IN BRITANY.

From All the Year Round.

On the crest of a high hill in the very heart of Britany—far from railroads, and where stage coaches are rare visitors, and welcomed at long intervals—stands a quaint old village, nestling between copse and vineyard. A single jagged street staggers eccentrically from brow to brow; a line of tottering huts, moss-grown, mud-plastered, straw-thatched, stretches on either side; a curious little one-sided church, with square and toppling tower, rusted iron cross, shapeless windows, and obstinately crooked roof, stands in the centre; before which lies, worn by much use, the village lawn.

I was making the tour of Britany with my own horse and chaise, and climbed the long road which ascended to La Verton, late in the afternoon of an Autumn day, when the fruit of the ripe vineyard yielded a thick and delicious perfume to the air. On driving into the village street, and while directing my whole attention to the search for a possible village inn—for it was by no means certain that I should find such an institution—I was struck by a certain activity among the primitive folk, in contrast with the sleepy air of the other villages through which I had passed. The huts seemed to have emptied their whole population—old, middle-aged, youthful and infantile—into the road; there was fast talking and laughter. The good peasant people, too, were unusually well dressed; the men's hats were not quite so dirty and sun-tanned, their blue blouses not quite so crumpled, their shoes not quite so rough as I had been wont to see; the same was observable of the women's coifs, shawls and chains. On the lawn, certain rustic games were going forward; at the doors of the shops, the gossips were gathered, in high glee. I observed one group, larger than the rest, which seemed to attract particular attention. A middle-aged peasant, with a hardy-looking woman by his side, closely followed by a younger couple, and behind them by a merry shoal of village lads and maidens, was passing from shop to shop, stopping awhile at each. As the peasant approached the village merchant would advance, with great ceremony doff his hat and salute him and usher him and his troupe within; while the gossips would separate and allow the company to pass, and then crowd eager round the door. I was sorely perplexed to guess what this was all about.

There was the village inn at last, right under the little church, with a big elm in front, and seats around its trunk; an odd gable jutting out streetward; and a smiling fat landlord and his buxom dame bowing and smirking in the doorway, happy to have a stranger guest. Horse and chaise were stowed away—where, I knew not, and know not to this day—my small quantity of luggage was deposited in the best room but one, and in a quarter of an hour I was seated at a simple, clean and tempting table, with a bottle of capital wine at my elbow, and a plump roast fowl before me. As I was thirsting for company quite as much as for wine, I bade mine host sit at table with me and partake. I asked him (the calls of hunger partially satisfied) what saint's festival it was? Mine host laughed a slight respectful laugh, and with the French genius for repartee, replied:

"What saint, Monsieur? Why, Saint Matrimony, parbleu!"

He then proceeded to inform me that Nannine, the daughter of Picquet, the village sabot maker, was to be wedded on the morrow to Jacques Blot, a thriving young farmer of the neighborhood.

"You see, Monsieur, when a youngster among us falls in love with a lass, the first thing he does is to run to a village *tailor*. Monsieur, the village tailor is our notary, and keeps our family secrets, and makes our marriages. And Monsieur Poppeau, *our* village tailor, is one of your model *hommes d'affaires*. Dame! he is the hardest headed, most silent, profoundest, most persuasive man in France. Well, 'tis he to whom young Jacques resorted, to promote his suit with the pretty little Nannine. Monsieur Poppeau forthwith shoulders his broom."

"His broom?"

"Monsieur, the symbol of his errand. When one sees the broom coming up one knows that one daughter is sought for, and is to be swept out of one's house. Monsieur Poppeau, broom on shoulder, repairs to Monsieur Picquet. The marriage contract is drawn by Monsieur Poppeau, who has, as perquisites, presents of blouses and franc pieces, a pair of stockings of different colors—worked by Nannine's fingers—and a place of honor at all the marriage ceremonies. Then comes the civil marriage, which you doubtless know about. But they are not tied yet, not by a good deal. For a fortnight each goes back to his and her own house, works as usual, seldom sees the other beloved, and waits in patience—*parbleu*, how hard it is!—for the proper time to expire. This rather uncomfortable fortnight Jacques and Nannine have just completed; it was over to-day; and to-morrow they will be fairly tied by the ceremony of the church."

"But what was being done to-day?"

"Ah, to-day! Yes, they were buying the wedding presents. The two middle-aged folk you saw at the head of the procession were the father of Jacques and the mother of Nannine; each of the young couple having but one parent living. Just behind them, doubtless, was the young couple, bashfully following. The parents were going about, buying the presents; here a silk dress, there a fine lace coif, yonder some article of menage, or jewelry, or farmers' tools or stock. 'Tis a holiday for all the young people of the village. Some of them have been having a dance, with music, on the lawn; others, the more well-to-do, have been escorting Jacques and Nannine to the pâtissière and cabaret, where the happy couple have been treated to wines, fruits and cakes; others have been following the parents from shop to shop, and bearing home the presents as they were purchased."

Mine host and I, our repast over, repaired to the little bench under the gable of the inn, and lighted our pipes. We had not sat there long, when the peasant whom I had noticed leading the procession—the father of Jacques—came up, followed by a merry troop of young villagers.

"He's coming to invite me to the wedding," whispered the landlord. Which he did. Then, turning to me with a profound salutation, Jacques' father remarked that he perceived I was a stranger, and hoped I would likewise honor him with my presence, not only to the ceremony, but to the succeeding festivities. I at once accepted the invitation.

"I beg Monsieur's pardon," said mine host, as I was about to ascend, candle in hand, to my chamber, "but if Monsieur would wish to see the marriage, he must rise very early. The curé will be at the altar at seven. I pray Monsieur to forgive my not giving him the best room. But it is a custom that the bridegroom should hire the best room of the inn the night before the wedding, for the musicians, who come from the city, twenty leagues away."

At six on the fresh October morning, I was dressed and at my simple breakfast of bread, fruit and wine; and at ten minutes before seven I repaired with my host and hostess to the village church. The slate-colored dawn was just mellowing into day as we issued into the zig-zag street, and the little population were already astir, hastening in chattering groups toward the scene of the ceremony. They were crowding in at the door of the oddest little, one-sided, worn and musty church you ever looked on; with ancient frescoes half obliterated, faded altar cloths, and feeble looking candlesticks; at the upper end were two dim flickering tapers, their rays intercepted by the squat thick-set form (clothed in sacred attire) of the village curé; just below him was the village beadle, with enormous gaudy chapeau, shivering with cold; the curé holding in his sleek fat hands a well-worn book; the beadle, clutching his staff of authority.

Jacques and Nannine, clad in the newest and best apparel the village could afford, reverently approach the altar and kneel; their parents come after, and stand demurely by. The rustic population is very quiet [illegible] and evidently impressed by the [illegible]. Then follows the stately Roman [illegible] ceremony, needless to describe. [illegible] the last intonation and the blessing passed the priest's lips than the auditory begin to chatter and laugh, to hurry up to the bride and bridegroom and to shower honest and hearty kisses on them—in which the curé, by the by, is not slow to join. This over, the married pair and their especial friends follow the good pastor into the sacristy behind the altar. As a stranger, I am politely bidden to come too. Here are spread some cold meat, bread, and wine, of which all, Nannine included, partake with lusty zest, and there is many a joke and there is much rallying, in which the priest is merriest of all.

The village folk have meanwhile been busy on the lawn outside. The grass has been rolled flat, and tables have been placed, and tents erected; the musicians have arrived, well mellowed with wine, and scratching on their fiddles in their impatience to begin. The wedding party, on emerging from the church, is greeted by a queer shrill yell, not unlike an Indian whoop—the Breton cheer; forthwith the musicians mount the table, take their places on round stools, and strike up. The bride and bridegroom proceed to mount a horse: she seated behind him, and clinging to his waist as prettily as possible; and they gallop around the green, to the great amusement and applause of the spectators, some half a dozen times. This traditional custom complied with, the marriage dances begin. Jacques and Nannine are at the head of the first set, opposite the parents; at the sides are the best friends. It is by no means easy to describe this rustic wedding dance. They leap and bound, entering into the sport as vigorously as they do into their daily work. They swing their arms about in ecstatic fury; the hair escapes from beneath their hats and coifs, perspiration covers their foreheads, and their heavy wooden shoes thump and thump on the flattened grass. It was a very ancient dance, mine host told me, handed down from none knew how remote. 'Tis said that this, as well as the other rustic Breton dances, had a religious origin, far back in the Druidic ages. The wedding dance is called the "gavotte;" its noticeable feature is, that the most expert dancer leads the rest off into numberless turnings and counterturnings, then abruptly stops and sets them all a-jigging, then rushes off with a sort of "walk round," then resumes his spiral course with a hop and a skip, the rest imitating his every movement with surprising quickness; the whole apparently, not really, performed at the leader's caprice. The dance is made yet more striking by a continual shouting and laughing, an enraptured throwing up of hands, and individual eccentricities and diversions. It is so exhausting that after a little, even the sturdy sons and daughters of the soil are fain to give up; and for awhile they leave the dancing ring to refresh themselves and rest.

Long rude tables have been set along the boundaries of the green, and now fairly groan with a bounteous provision of good things eatable and drinkable; monsieur the curé is already seated at the wedding table, with chairs for bride and bridegroom on either side of him. The exhausted but still noisy dancers flock eagerly about the board; it is amazing to see what wonderful morning appetites they have, and how soon the mass of good things disappears. Monsieur le Curé, under the influence of the punch and wine, grows astonishingly funny, is extremely gallant and attentive to the bride, and pledges everybody, even me the stranger guest. Then comes a loud noisy song, under the inspiration of which the dancers resume their places on the sward. This time it is another, and very different dance; you would think that, after the wine, it would be a wilder one than the first; no, it is a sedate movement, the faces of the dancers according with it. They separate into couples, and dance in a sort of procession, one behind the other; it is not unlike the fine old minuet in "DonGovanni," only it has a rustic spice to it wanting in the stately aristocratic dance of our grandfathers. All day long alternate dancing, feasting, and singing is kept up, and still the marriage ceremonies are hardly begun.

The company separated a little before sundown, to unite again in front of the church soon after the gray light of twilight had thickened to darkness. The tents which had been erected were illuminated by a hundred waxen candles—and waxen candles, even in the chateaux of noblemen, are aristocratic in Britany. Within the tents were long tables, bounteously laden; without, large fires had been made, and there was every variety of cooking pot, and pitcher, and grill, and saucepan. The tent was, of course, that of the bridal party; and here, among others, were the curé, the doctor, the apothecary, the tailor, the postmaster and myself. At the upper end of the tent was a little rudely-constructed daïs, where beaming Nannine sat; around her were gathered the favored few, her intimates. Opposite was the good fat curé, supported on either hand by a buxom rustic dame. When we had all taken our places at the festive board, I looked about for the bridegroom, Jacques, but could see him nowhere; presently, however, the reason was apparent. It is, on the occasion of "La Table de la Mariée," or "Bridal Feast," the custom that certain of the young men should act as butlers and cooks; these offices are assumed by the relatives and near friends of the bridegroom, and are posts of honor. The bridegroom himself performs the double function of chief cook and head butler; he himself is forbidden, by the law of tradition, to take a drop or morsel that night; it is his business to superintend the dishes intended for the bride, and to serve them up before her. So presently in he came with a huge platter, on which lay, in bounteous sauce, a portly turbot; this he deposited before the bride, who rose and bowed with smiling courtesy. Whereupon Monsieur le Curé sprang to his feet, and raising high his glass of brandy punch, called out, "To the bride!" A summons which no one refused, and which was responded to by a tumultuous jingling of glasses, tossing off of punches and clapping of feet. It was an improvement on our Anglo-Saxon civilization, that no speeches were made. But what an orgy succeeded! How shall I describe the noise, and the dancing, and the tipsy songs, and the rude lusty games—not to speak of the promiscuous hugging and kissing, and chasing, and fondling which that never-to-be-forgotten scene presented? Of all the gallant company, dawn found the bridegroom, and him alone, sober. The demure and solemn tailor, though an unusually modest man, was painfully boastful of his share in bringing about the present occasion; Monsieur le Curé was now too sombre and dignified by half; and as for Jacques' steady papa and his familiars, the doctor, and the apothecary, and even mine host, they had, long before dawn, disappeared beneath the table, and were being slowly sobered, as morning came, by a bath of dew. The womankind had retired in high spirits; all except the bride, whom custom doomed to sit there on her daïs, bolt upright amid the revel, until the first rays of the rising sun should slant into the tent. Jacques had most certainly the worst of the fun. It was his task to carry the jaded roysterers home; and this he did with admirable patience and perseverance. But his reward, the taking home of his pretty spouse, was not even yet earned. The bride must, by inexorable Breton tradition, go home to her mother on the succeeding day; and the orgies must be resumed a second, and yet a third, evening. The second evening was like the first; all boisterousness, singing, shouting, kissing, and final collapsing under the table. The third resembled the two previous evenings, only, in slang parlance, "more so;" for on the last, winding up orgies, the shouting and dancing were noisier, the kissing more vigorous, and the drunkenness more general, than ever. Jacques, now permitted to indulge with the rest in deep potations, made up for lost time, and was the very first to slide under the table, where he remained until morning.

There was a curious sight on the morning following the final evening, which was at once a traditional custom, and a scene characteristic of rural Britany. This was the "Beggar's Dance." The remains of the feast, wine and meat, were neatly set on tables in the middle of the green; and all the beggars of the neighborhood were invited to partake. The villagers gathered in a ring around the space, leaving an opening toward the street. Presently there issued from a little lane a most grotesque procession. There were the halt, the blind, and the lame—the one-legged, the one-eyed and the one-armed; the patriarchs and the children of mendicancy, ragged and shoeless, with hats crownless, and coats tailless and gowns threadless; hobbling, and plunging, and limping along, with cracked songs, and yells, and the queerest imaginable movements. Arrived on the green they took position in couples, and performed a singular burlesque on the wedding dance. This over, they fell to on the feast, with a will, being waited on by the chief dames of the village.

Finally, on the wedding-night—which is the fourth night after the wedding—all the friends of the bridal pair visit them as they lie in the nuptial couch. Each visiter brings a bowl of milk soup; and Jacques and Nannine must, bongré malgré, receive from every one a spoonful of that beverage. The young girls who thus visit the bridal chamber secure the pins which have been used in the fastening of Nannine's shawl and gown, as a charm to bring them husbands.

The Descending Scale.—The celebrated Prince Talleyrand had a scale for asking the people who dined with him whether they would eat of this or that dish? It was a descending [illegible] finishing [illegible] He [illegible] served himself, [illegible] for instance, "Monseigneur le [illegible] will you [illegible] the honor of taking some beef?" "Mon Prince," (which, not being a French title, but a Roman one, is of a lesser rank,) "shall I have the honor of sending you some beef?" "Monsieur le Marquis, shall I have the honor to offer you some beef?" "Monsieur le Comte, shall I have the pleasure of sending you some beef?" "Monsieur le Baron, will you have some beef?" And then, when he had attained to the humble commoner, he merely tapped his knife upon his plate with his right hand, fixing his eyes upon the face of the guest who was "last and least" till the latter saw that the appeal was addressed to him; upon which the illustrious statesman was wont, monosyllabically, to say, "Bœuf?"

A Reminiscence of Charlotte Cushman.—Many will remember the fierce rivalry which for a time existed between Forrest and Macready, the two great tragedians of the day; how it broke out in a riot in New-York; how Forrest, everywhere, dared a comparison with the great Englishman; how they played the same characters the same nights in the same towns; and how Forrest came to Paris and applied to Manager Mitchell to appear in the same characters which had been performed by Macready. Mitchell declined, because there was little promise of profit in Paris.

At this moment, after Charlotte had fled, Maddox, the London manager, met Forrest in Paris. They talked, both were ready to do something, and Maddox suggested London.

"But," said Forrest, "who have you got to play with me?"

Maddox told over his working company—all very well, but no lady among them met Forrest's requirements. He declined. Then Maddox says:

"There is Miss C——."

"Ah," said Forrest, "she will do. Get her, and I will do it."

So they made an engagement for twelve nights upon these conditions. Maddox then hastened back to London.

Before Miss Cushman was up, a ring at her door, on a Tuesday morning, brought in the card of Mr. Maddox. She would see him, of course, in half an hour. Would he wait, or would he come again? He would come again.

"Go to the window," said Miss Cushman to her little maid, "and see where he goes."

He walked up and down before the door.

"Aha!" said she to herself. "He wants me!" She was shrewd, too.

In an hour he appeared—not over-anxious, to be sure, for managers must use craft. He told her what he wanted—that he wished her to appear in London with Mr. Forrest. Of course this was what she wanted.

"But in what play will you open?"

"Othello."

"But I cannot begin with *Emilia*," she replied.

He urged, she declined. So matters stood.

"No," she said, "I have sworn to my own soul that I will appear in London in a part which shall give me my opportunity, or I will not appear at all. Give me a night before Forrest comes, and let me play *Bianca*, and then I will do whatever you wish."

It seemed impossible, but yet it was at last agreed to, and Thursday night should be hers. It was on Tuesday—short time for a stranger to know the new stage and the new players—short time for rehearsals. And would not these new players be hostile or indifferent?

For two days she neither ate nor slept, so overpowering was this coming event. She found her actors at least indifferent, not familiar with their parts, her *Fazio* quite willing to cut his work down to the last possible word—why should he bother himself with these red Indians from across the sea, who probably knew how to act like red Indians, and no more?

But she held to her purpose with tenacity and force. There was almost no time to announce the appearance of a new actress, none to trumpet her fame, if she had any. Besides, she was only to be a support to Forrest, of little value herself. But she valued herself; and now, knowing she was wanted, she had brought Maddox to her terms, ten pounds a night. He resisted, but he did it. Thursday night came and the curtain rose upon an indifferent house. She was anxious, watchful. The first act was gone through with, and her *Fazio* was a most unpromising one: the curtain dropped, and there was no sound of applause. The whole thing was dead, and things looked serious. But the little maid was waiting for her with cheering words—"never fear, you will bring them in the next act."

In the second act she had more to do, and she did it with her strength; but yet she had not won her place; the curtain fell, and there was a hum of applause, yet it was not strong and assured.

In the third act she must do or die. The slight applause had given her assurance and new life, and into the third and fourth acts she went, no longer Charlotte, but *Bianca* herself; she was *Bianca* in all her intensity and agony, and at last, when she threw herself at the feet of *Aldabelia*, pleading for her to save *Fazio* with her whole soul, she fell there exhausted, not only with the excitement of the part, but prostrate with physical exhaustion! It was not acting; it was life itself.

Then the whole audience rose to their feet and a wild shout of approbation shook the theatre. It was irresistible, irrepressible, unmistakable. Thenceforth there was no doubt. She staggered to her feet; and when the curtain fell, she was too weak to go before it, in answer to the cries and shouts of the audience. She stood supported by the manager behind the curtain, and bowed her head in response to the hearty recognition of her power.—*Galaxy for February.*

A Curious Instrument.—Some weeks ago we were startled by an announcement in the military and naval intelligence of the *Times*, that an instrument which could measure the hundred-thousandth part of a second, was employed by the authorities at Woolwich, in experiments on gunpowder. At the time one might have thought that the leading journal was merely under one of those fits of inaccuracy to which we are all occasionally liable, but having since had an opportunity of examining the instrument in question, I am led to believe that its powers were not overrated. This machine is used for measuring the velocity of a projectile within the bore of a gun, and, as far as I could judge, is quite capable of recording the time that a shot, traveling at the rate of 1,000 feet a second, will take to pass over one inch. The apparatus consists of a system of toothed wheelwork, beautifully made, and driven by means of a descending weight. The velocity with which each wheel travels is progressive in the proportion of five to one; that is to say, each wheel travels five times as fast as the one in rear of it. The last wheel turns a spindle to which six brass dics are attached, each disc being thirty-six inches in circumference. When the machine is traveling at full speed these discs move at a rate of about twenty-eight revolutions a second, or in other words, about one thousand inches a second; an inch of disc therefore, represents the thousandth part of a second. The passage of the projectile is recorded on the edge of the disc by means of a spark derived from a Rhumkorff's coil; thus the interval between two sparks denotes the time taken by the projectile in passing over a known distance in which it ruptures two galvanic circuits and causes a corresponding number of sparks. Each disc has its own coil, marker, and galvanic circuit, by which means the time of passing over five distinct spaces can be recorded. The actual rate at which the wheels are moving is ascertained by means of a stop-watch attached to one of the slowly moving wheels. As the thousandth part of a second is represented by an inch on the disc, we can easily understand that the hundredth part of an inch, which is by no means difficult to measure, will represent the hundred thousandth part of a second.—*Once a Week.*

Restaurant Life in San Francisco.—If there is a country upon the face of the earth where the comforts and delicacies of the table are of absolutely paramount importance, it is certainly California. Leaving out the abjectly and squalidly poor, it is nevertheless true that the lowest and most moneyless classes of society have more daintiness of palate and contempt for coarse or homely fare than the same sort of people anywhere else. Love of good living is one of the peculiarities of the nation, possibly, but in California the national weakness is a ruling passion. The butchers complain that they cannot find customers for the coarser cuts of meats; there are no people whose fastidiousness is so blunted by hunger that they will take the profuse waste of hotel tables; and though grinding poverty is more common in San Francisco than in the old flush times, a disdain for the lower grades of flour and beefsteaks "off the round," seems to pervade all ranks of life. If a few pieces of coin stand between the San Franciscan and beggary, he must have his sirloin and *café noir* to-day; to-morrow may be leanness and abstinence; to-day he must have of the best that the market yields. So the restaurants of San Francisco are numerous, plenteous, inviting, and even cheap. There is abundant [illegible] for him whose purse [illegible] or whose [illegible] the landlord [illegible] the [illegible] must be good and appetizing for he who has money to pay [illegible] anything [illegible] pay it for one of the numerous grades of "the best." The stranger from other shores may consent to dull the edge of appetite with what keepers of cheap boarding-houses call "filling" food, but your old stager takes refuge in crime or suicide when all other resources fail, and his dinner is not rounded into completeness with some tolerable likeness of a dessert. Where, but in San Francisco, would a sturdy beggar ask alms with a cigar between his lips? The number of gentlemanly Arabs in San Francisco is quite surprising. Their tents are furnished lodgings, and their hunting-grounds are the restaurants and hotels of the city. They are respectably connected in the directories with business houses, banks, offices, or other establishments; but their place of abode no man knoweth; they do not themselves always know. Here to-day and gone to-morrow. Seen on 'Change or in their other places of resort for business or pleasure, they melt away in the sleeping hours as their wild prototypes of the desert disappear in the sand or reappear as if from out the sky. The gentlemanly Arab is not long satisfied with one place for eating, nor with one place for sleeping. Here and there is a reformed member of the tribe, of whom his landlady remarks, with pride and wonder, "He has been with me nigh on to three years, come Christmas;" but the race is generally nomadic, changeful, and a burden of grief to respectable old ladies who let furnished lodgings. These are the chief patrons of the San Francisco restaurants.—*The Overland Monthly.*

JOHNNY MACRAW.

He came to the gate of the Manse,
And he stood there sae bonny and braw;
And, dusk as it was, I could tell at a glance,
That it must be young Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Oh, Johnny, now, you need not look
So jaunty and conceited;
The words I sing are in the book,
Or they would not be repeated.

I trembled, and caught at the post,
And you might knock me down with a straw;
And yet of all things that which frightened me most
Was the trembling of Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Now, Johnny, though you looked so sly,
And manfully dissembled,
You know you were as bad as I,
And positively trembled.

He looked at me gentle and true,
And muckle he liked what he saw:
And as for myself—no, I cannot tell you
What I thought about Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Nay, Johnny, I may say as much,
For want of knowing better:
A lady is allowed, as such,
A postscript to her letter.

How it happened, I never could tell,
And I tried very hard to withdraw,
But, somehow or other, he managed so well,
That I listened to Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Yes, Johnny, but you must confess
Your vows were so ecstatic,
An angel could have done no less
Than settle in an attic.

For the stars were alive in the sky,
And the moon was so lovely, and pshaw,
I will not confess that I know how or why
I agreed to be Mrs. Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Come, Johnny, don't take that amiss;
The reason I afford you
(In strictest confidence) was this,
I loved, and I adored you.

We talked of it there on the green,
And crept very close, for the awe;
Because of the many cold figures between
Young Mr. and Mrs. McCraw.

(*Aside.*) Oh, Johnny, in those days of old,
How rash our calculations!
And yet there was a "ring of gold"
In all our contemplations.

My father is hard to persuade,
And still harder my mother-in-law;
But though I must argue and wait, (I'm afraid)—
I intend to be Mrs. Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Dear John, with all my heart I did,
And never have repented;
'Twas better for me to be chid,
Than yield, and be demented.

They declare he is not of our ways,
And they call him uncannie and raw;
But I care not a bawbee what one of them says,
If they let me have Johnny Macraw.

(*Aside.*) Oh, husband of my love and life,
Uncannie to me never,
They could not keep from you your wife,
And yours she is, for ever.

—*Once a Week.*

CONJUGAL TIFFS.

From the London Review.

The wonderful trials of temper imposed by matrimony can scarce ever be known to an outsider. The provocative power of a woman, which is naturally considerable, becomes many degrees intensified by marriage. First of all, the intimacy of that mode of life renders her thoroughly acquainted with all the weak points of her lord. She knows exactly where to hurt him most severely, and where to touch a raw place hidden from the rest of the world. There is no doubt that when Xantippe pitched crockery at the sconce of her husband, she accompanied the missiles with jeers at the poor man's doctrines. Milton, it is said, suffered horribly from the tongue of his helpmate, and we can imagine her, not only hiding his pen and ink, but making fun of his verses. But these are historical cases, where the battles were of chronic occurrence. In real life, people when married do not altogether bark and bite. There are intervals of repose when the atmosphere is clear and the sun shines; or, as it may happen, the storms are exceptional and the squalls comparatively rare. Off-hand encounters frequently tend to postpone more serious conclusions, and the little domestic skirmishes common to the matrimonial state act as safety-valves of energy, which might, under strict confinement, burst into a disastrous explosion. There are numbers of women who would be quite uncomfortable if they had not small quarrels with their husbands. The smooth and even tenor of everyday existence is broken up into a picturesque variety by these passages. Husbands (especially when new to their happiness) are often puzzled to know what makes the angel cross, and, to use an expressive term, cantankerous. They ask the cause, but they are fenced off until a chance occurs for treading on their corns, and then the shindy commences in real earnest. A lady of this delightful complexion is completely happy if she can wind up with a good cry. The dear creature dissolves into tears, and the man feels himself at once a brute. This is her revenge. There is nothing now for the husband but absolute submission, and a full acknowledgment of his being in the wrong. A woman has lost her ground forever who fails in her object when she has recourse to her pocket-handkerchief, and to a display of swollen eyes and a red nose. Few, however, are stupid enough to play this card until their adversary becomes disgusted with the trick; it is generally kept back until the right time, and then used with a vengeance.

The fascinating hypocrisy of the sex is shown in nothing with such grace as in the periods which immediately ensue after a tiff. To the visitor or the casual diner there is no indication whatever of the disturbance. If a symptom is shown at all it is by the husband, who has not the same faculty as his wife of smoothing his feathers when ruffled. Of course this is only in good society. Among other classes it is not so simple a thing to dispose of the visible tokens of a matrimonial sparring-match. There are such things as black eyes and scratched faces. Yet it may happen that those of a higher sphere suffer just as bad punishment as the less polished combatants. Inward bleeding is more dangerous than an open wound. It is a fact that all tiffs contain the possibilities of offences which can never be forgiven. A wild, vicious word may stick and rankle in a woman's heart forever. Such a word was applied for instance, by Mr. Jonathan Wild to the lady who visited him in trouble; and it is believed she hung him for it. A man who studies the disposition of his wife for the sake of his own peace must be cautious to mark the foibles of temper, for the best wives have certain weaknesses in this respect, which it would be unfair and rather uncomfortable to ignore. If they would only discover them to us before marriage! But that is not the custom. Such frankness would be almost fatal to the institution which binds communities together. Besides, after all, women with tempers are much more tolerable than women without. They possess both action and spirit, while the tame, equable colorless creature has neither. A landscape seen in perpetual sunshine or moonshine would be dull; it is a relief to see it from time to time stirred by the wind or in the light of a flushed and angry sunset. Is this the reason why poets so often marry shrews? It is probable that a lady who becomes conscious [illegible] is analyzing [illegible] gives him something [illegible] and practical [illegible]; he would [illegible] his romantic vision on a [illegible], [illegible] would again flit over his brain with [illegible] power. [illegible] Dumas was, it is thought, [illegible] in this fashion. Vulgar men are not exempt from similar benedictions in disguise. Yet they conceal their favors heroically. The Divorce Court lets us into the many secrets; but there are thousands of profounder secrets unknown to that useful establishment. Tiffs are not sufficient causes for separation, although they may lead to the most plenary reasons for parting.

We should think that in most instances when they do, the fault lies with the husband. Marriage is a science, or, rather, a fine art. There is scarcely any woman who could not be reduced by a good system and discipline, to an endurable line of conduct. Whether every woman would be worth the trouble of such a training, is quite another question; but, undoubtedly, to the man who is married, there is no more important task to take in hand. It requires judgment, coolness, and just a little clever cruelty. The slightest sign of weakness (and bullying, mind, is a vulgar admission of incapacity) will spoil the entire operation. Roughness of any kind is, indeed, most undesirable, and is only the weapon of clumsy reformers. Mild irony and satire, with the chill off, is much more effectual. Petruchio laid down an excellent programme for Bareyizing Kate, where he said:

"I will attend her here
And woo her with some spirit when she comes.
Say that she rail; why then I'll tell her plain
She sings as sweetly as a nightingale.
Say that she frown; I'll say she looks as clear
As morning roses newly washed with dew.
Say she be mute and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing eloquence."

Petruchio was a genuine woman-tamer, who used his art not unkindly. Of course there are incorrigibles, whose husbands have no alternative but a study of the Book of Job, and a strong faith in compensative immortality. With them there is no rest. When we read in the papers of brutal violence toward wives, we are often too sentimental in condemning the husband. We may not take into account the unbearable provocation to which he is often subjected. A story is told of an actor who had to repeat Tobin's celebrated claptrap, "The man who lays his hand upon a woman, save," &c. It occurred to him at the moment that he had whacked his wife about half an hour previously, in the presence of the green-room, and so, in order not to appear inconsistent, he altered the text thus: "The man who lays his hand upon a woman, *save when she deserves it*," &c. We should be sorry to allow this freedom with so noble a modern toast, but, unquestionably, there are times when its literal interpretation must seem unjust to laborers whose wives pawn the children's clothes and waste the money in drink.

Into this branch of the subject, however, it is not our intention to enter. Disputes between man and wife, in which the smoothing-iron and the dishes are employed as arguments are beyond the cooler region of tiffs. It is well when the tiff only resembles a lovers' quarrel, and is established, perhaps, by the lady, for the express purpose of a delightful making-up. On such occasions a good husband is expected to show his appreciation of the luxurious misery he has gone through by a box at the opera or a new dress. He not only dances, but very properly pays the piper, and he has the consolation of reflecting that any future amusements of a similar nature must be similarly purchased. As Selden says, "If a man keeps a monkey, shall he not pay for the glasses it breaks?"

OLD LOVES.

From all the Year Round.

The Frenchman who said that we always return to our first loves, said one of the true things of human nature; and every mature mind knows its truth. We do return to our old loves, and no after affection ever destroys their place in our hearts.

There are abundant reasons for this going back upon life—at least in thought and desire, if not in actual renewal. In youth, when our sensations were all new, and when the mere fact of living was in itself a joy, everything was painted in with rose-color; everything was perfect, and each emotion in its novelty was a veritable revelation of the divine. We had not then become blunted by satiety, chilled by corrected experience. We firmly believed that what we felt, no one else had ever felt before, or would ever feel again with anything like our intensity; we firmly believed that all other people's emotions were tame and colorless beside our own. For youth is in itself a perpetual recreation of the primeval Adam, and each man lives for a time in a paradise of his own making, which no brother has ever shared. We and our special Eve dwell in it alone, for just so long a time as the fervor and inexperience of our first passion last. The pity is that it lasts so short altime, and that we wake, while yet so young, to the consciousness that all this exquisite delight is only delusion, and that "the mind sees what it brings" in love as well as in other things.

The love of a boy or girl is unique. It is never repeated in kind, though it may be even surpassed in degree, for the love of the mature heart is more powerful than that of the youthful; but the freshness, the ecstatic sense of certainty, the sublime belief in itself and its own immortality, in its unchangeableness and future characteristic of the first young love, have no echo even in the strength and fidelity of the mature. Besides, it is so divinely blind; and its blindness remains, though the eyes may be couched to see everthing else. Though our early charmer was snub-nosed and red headed, and fully half a dozen years our elder, yet our memory plays magic tricks with reality, and we think of her to this day, as we believed her at the time: beautiful, golden haired, and sixteen. If we have never seen her since that fatal hour when we tore ourselves from her side in an agony of despair at the cruel fate which sent us to New-Zealand or the West Indies, no shock of personal experience has shattered the sweet falsehood of our boyish dreams, and she will always be to us what she was; but if we have seen her after our eyes have been couched, we stand aghast as at the discovery of some Melusine in her serpent state. That plain-featured, commonplace dowdy is no more the peerless Dulcinea of only ten years ago, than she is her own grandmother. Henceforth she is two persons; the one, living in memory: the other in actuality; and of the two the remembrance is the more real.

No one makes any allowance for the action of time in another, or expects to find any striking change, how long soever the interval between the last parting and the present meeting. An increasing waistcoat and a decreasing chevelure in ourselves, tell us beyond all question of an airy youth forever fled, and a middle-aged respectability settled down heavily in its stead: yet we look to find our boyish ideal exactly where we left her, and heave no end of deprecatory sighs when we see the thickened jowl, the broadened waist, the puffy foot, the meagre wisp of grayish hair, sole remnant of those glorious tresses which might have been Godiva's. "Who would have thought it?" we say compassionately, forgetting the lesson set us daily by our own looking-glass. And then we turn our faces backward, and know that the Godiva of our early love is dead, buried ten fathoms deep by the almighty hand of Time, and that she has left only her memory to keep us company. But her memory is immortal, and over this Time has no kind of power.

Yet there are old loves for whom, when we have got over the first shock of disappointment at finding that forty is not as twenty was, we knit up the raveled edges of time, and carry the past into the present—if in paler colors and a less florid pattern, yet with a joined thread that makes the two epochs one. Our love remains the same in essentials, with a difference in forms. A tender mellowness of affection has taken the place of the old fervid fiery passion which once consumed as much as it warmed, and we seem to have carried on into the present the whole accumulated strength of the past. Certain phrases, looks, and tones, remind us so vividly of by-gone days that at last we lose all sharpness of perception, and can scarcely distinguish between them and now, till the past becomes the present, blended and inseparable, and the mind cannot recognize any break. We all know instances of the first love married after the severance perhaps of a quarter of a century, with two flourishing families in the meantime—instances where maturity has taken up the parable of youth, and life has doubled back upon itself, and ended at its starting place. Such reunions are not necessarily either happy or unsuccessful. It all depends on the amount of mental sympathy possible between the pair, after the warping of their diverse experiences, whether the memory of their youthful fancy can be consolidated into a living love or no. If the love have been very true and earnest, and if it have never failed, though it may have been overlaid and even forgotten, the chances are that the marriage will be happy; but say it has been only a fancy, without solid foundation in the inner chambers of the heart, and then the chances are the other way, and the look-out is dubious. But even then, and at the worst, the luckless experimenters have the memory of the time when they thought they loved. At the worst, they can lay the blame on time and distance, and think: "Ah, well! if they had been married early in life, when they wished it, they would have fitted better than they do now; they would have each been more plastic, and by this time would have been welded together as well as wedded." But an adverse fate came in between, and hardened angles are the result.

There is something inexpressibly soothing to our failing vanity, in being with those who have known us at our best. "Ah! you should have known him twenty years ago," is a salve to many a man's mortification when a young and irreverent generation passes him by as an old fogy, not worth a thought—he who once charmed his club and commanded a following as large as a moderate-sized constituency. And if this be true of men, it is still more so of women, who depend for social repute and influence more on their personal charms—which time ruthlessly handles—than on their intellectual acquirements, which are of tougher material, and not so soon frayed and torn. In fact, one of the best things about early marriages hangs on this point. The gradual carrying on into old age of the beauty and sweetness of youth gives a kind of youth even to old age. A new husband would be ashamed to take about that dear ugly old woman, and present her to the world as my wife; the choice I have made from among the hundreds of beautiful young creatures ready to my hand. But to her lawful proprietor she is as much her former self as her present; for the change has come so gently that he has not noticed how it came, and has never been shocked by it, as he would have been shocked by a sudden revelation. He loves her, both for what she was and what she is; and remembers how she lost this beauty which had once been so characteristic of her, and how that infirmity came upon her—when their child died, and she nearly broke her heart for grief—when he himself was ill, and when she nursed him and lost her complexion, and got a skin disease in consequence, which not all the skill and persistency of physicians can overcome. And remembering all this, he feels that there is an honor greater than mere skin-deep beauty even in her wrinkles and her loose lines, her stiff joints and her spoiled complexion.

Our feeling for places known and loved in early life—for the old home and conditions—is another form of returning to the old love. Such places come back to us in our dreams more frequently than persons return. We smell the pine woods and the bracken; we see the lake and the heather-clad hills; we are standing under the white cliff watching the sea come foaming and tumbling in as we used when we were children; or we are out in the gray of the morning, with that old dog at our heels; and we put up the little brown birds and the startled whirring peasants as we use to put them up a long time ago. The burning glories of the American forests, the luxurious loveliness of the South, the romance of the East, the fervid life of the tropics, all are as nothing to us compared to one day of the "hard gray weather" of our youth, one hour of the sport and vigor of old times. Alas! we want to be young again, that is what our dreams mean; for, without youth, our return to those old loves is not practically satisfactory. How often, when we do actually go back home after a life spent elsewhere, our dreams vanish! We cannot climb the familiar crags as we used; we cannot stand the fatigue of a long day's partridge shooting through the stubble, or of grouse shooting on the moors; the oars are heavy and not so easily feathered as of old; our gun and rod are less manageable than they were; the young enthusiasm which cared no more for a ducking than it cared for a midge-bite, is washed away in the fear of the rheumatic pains sure to follow damp. Alas, for the frailty of the flesh in the presence of so much stoutness of soul! Sometimes, indeed, we are able to work the new vein opened up on the old ground, and to accept the former love in its altered relations with ourselves. We then content ourselves, like my Uncle Toby, with mimic repetitions of what we can never perform in their former fulness again; or we satisfy ourselves with watching what we cannot share. If we cannot climb those purple crags, our young ones can, while we wait down below, watching the sunshine and the shadow hurrying over them, and bringing out or covering down every jut and cranny, every patch of purple heather, or golden gorse, or tuft of waving fern, with the rapidity of a transformation scene. The love of nature increases with time, and grows by knowledge; the longer we stand by this great desk, the more we get to love the lessons learned on it, and to appreciate the value of the work it enables us to perform.

Old books, too, are old friends, to which we return with faithful loyalty. It is doubtful if any one who reads *Gil Blas*, *Don Quixote* or the *Thousand and One Nights*, for the first time in mature life, ever has the same exquisite enjoyment of them as those who have read them while young for the story, and when old for the art or the philosophy. Delightful they must always be to every one with brains, but they have lost that delicious aroma, that magic coloring which the imagination of youth supplies out of its own richness.

On révient à ses prémiers amours in religion, too, as well as in other things—if not always, still often enough to furnish an example. The convert who has lived contentedly enough in his new faith, not unfrequently turns back to the old upon his death-bed, and dies in the creed in which he had been born—but had not lived. All of which gives us occasion to speculate, whether the mind be really independent, or only seemingly so, and whether first impressions are not of more importance than all the self-education acquired.

Victor Hugo's House.—To describe the house is to make known the man; for, if we transcribe the devices and inscriptions which the poet has traced here and there upon the walls and furniture, which are so many unpublished lines of Victor Hugo; if we surprise him in the intimacy of his private life, does it not seem as if he made himself known to us? In ancient times people had a natural pride in hanging on the walls of their dwellings their trophies of victory, and the arms of their ancestors, in such a way that they could not but see these great examples: they lived in the midst of them. Victor Hugo has scattered about his house those maxims which he has epitomised from the experience and trials of his life. On entering Hautville House one is immediately struck by the arrangement of the vestibule. Immediately before you is a sort of edifice, supported on an oak pillar in the purest Renaissance, forming as it were an inner porch, the lintel presenting in deep bas-relief the principal dramatic situations in *Notre Dame de Paris*, with an inscription in antique letters, "Victor Hugo, Nostre Dame de Paris." This frontispiece, as it were, presents a deep effect: it appears as if the romantic family created by the poet welcomes you into his house, and that one cannot enter the abode of Victor Hugo except through the gateway of his first work. The bas-relief is bordered by a glass window with panes of bossed glass like those one sees in the cottages of the Black Forest. To the right and left are framed in the sculptured oak two bronze medallions by David, of Victor Hugo and his second daughter. The softened light which streams through the small casement is lost in a *claire-obscure* such as Rembrandt would have loved, and adds to the quiet solemnity of the entrance.

A Herring Trawling Scene at Lochgoilhead.—About 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, two boats were observed proceeding up the loch on the east side, with a man in the bow of each, evidently on an eager lookout for herrings. When opposite the villa at the south end of this favorite watering-place, the desired prey was discovered, and immediately a rope was thrown to its companion from the boat nearest the shore, which was as soon as possible made fast to the beach. Meanwhile the other boat, in which was the net, lost no time in "shooting" the "trawl," forming half a circle. The crew then rapidly pulled to shore, and almost made fast their boat. The men in the two boats simultaneously proceeded to haul in the net for some time, but at last brought their craft out about fifty yards from the beach, when both were brought close together, and it was evident to the spectators on land that a heavy haul had been "bagged" or "netted." Most methodically and energetically the fishermen proceeded with their work, and, as the compass of the net became less, the commotion in the water by the inclosed fish was indeed a sight to a tyro. To use a well-hackneyed phrase, the sea "boiled," and that most violently. At last the pool of herrings was brought between the two boats, and as the men drew in their net they shook the fish back into the sea, knowing that they were closed and could not escape. Then commenced the "taking in" of the harvest. A wicker basket was dipped among the struggling herrings, and as it was at once filled and transferred to the boat, the "catch" went bravely on. One of the crew was seen armed with a shovel framed with iron, and covered with a net, which he used, alternately shoveling the herrings into his skiff from the water, as fast as his arms could move, and spreading the struggling "take" level in the boat as they were being accumulated on one spot. For one and a half hours this encouraging work proceeded, until the net was safely taken on board again. One of the boats, which was empty of everything but the herrings, was filled literally to the water's edge; and it was a most remarkable sight to the inexperienced beholder to see the seething, struggling mass of silvery fish glittering in the sunshine, from stem to stern of the boat, which might be said to be really and truly alive with herrings. The other boat, having the nets, of course had not such a cargo, but, altogether, the "take" was about 50,000; and a tug steamer which approached with dealers had to be warned off, for fear of her surge swamping the deeply-laden fishing craft. The captors, six in number, made a fair way direct to the quay, where they sold their freight to some English buyers for the London market—the price got for the whole being £45; and the operation, from the "shooting" of the net to the selling of the fish, not occupying more than two hours. The weather was like a beautiful morning in Spring, and the sea was as smooth as a mirror. Such fishing as there has been in Lochgoil this season has not been surpassed for fifty years. So, at all events, says the local "oldest inhabitant."—*Glasgow Citizen.*

The Spoiled Koh-i-noor.—The Koh-i-noor has hitherto been a fatal jewel. May its recent recutting have broken the spell! Its history is well authenticated at every step. This stone of fate seems never to have been lost sight of from the days when Ala-ud-deen took it from the Rajahs of Malwa, five centuries and a half ago, to the day when it became a crown-jewel of England. Tradition carries back its existence in the memory of India to the year 57 B. C.; and a still wilder legend would fain recognize in it a diamond first discovered near Masulipatam, in the bed of the Godavery, five thousand years ago.

The Koh-i-noor is reported by Baber, the founder of the Mogul Empire, to have come into the Delhi treasury from the conquest of Malwa, in 1304. The Hindoos trace the curses and the ultimate ruin inevitably brought upon its successive possessors by the genius of this fateful jewel ever since it was first wrested from the line of Vikramaditya. If we glance over its history since 1304, its malevolent influence far excels that of the necklace for which Eriphyle betrayed her husband, or the Equus Seianus of Greek and Roman tradition. First falls the vigorous Patan, then the mighty Mogul Empire, and, with vastly accelerated ruin, the power of Nadir, of the Doorance dynasty, and of the Sikh. Runjeet Singh, when it was in his possession, was so convinced of the truth of this belief, that being satisfied with the enjoyment of it during his own lifetime, he sought to break through the ordinance of fate and the consequent destruction of his family by bequeathing the stone to the shrine of Juggernaut for the good of his soul and the preservation of his dynasty. His successors would not give up the baleful treasure, and the last Maharajah is now a private gentleman. In 1850, in the name of the East India Company, (since, in its turn, defunct,) Lord Dalhousie presented the Koh-i-noor to Queen Victoria.

Perhaps we should have been better without it. The Brahmins will hardly relinquish their faith in the malignant powers possessed by this stone, when they think of the speedily following Russian war, which annihilated the prestige of the British army, and the Sepoy mutiny three years later, which caused England's existence as a nation to hang for months on the forbearance of one man.

The public saw the Koh-i-noor lustreless at the Exhibition of 1851, then weighing one hundred and eighty-six carats. Its re-cutting, performed in 1862, though executed with the utmost skill and perfection, has deprived the stone of all its historical and mineralogical interest. As a specimen of a gigantic diamond, whose native weight and form had been interfered with as little as possible, (for with Hindoo lapidaries the grand object is the preservation of weight) it stood without a rival, save the Orloff, in Europe. As it is, in the place of the most ancient gem in the history of the world—older even than the Tables of the Law and the Breastplate of Aaron, supposing them still to exist—we get, according to Mr. King, a bad-shaped, because too shallow, modern brilliant, a mere lady's bauble, of but second-rate water, for it has a grayish tinge, and, besides, inferior in weight to several, being now reduced to one hundred and two carats and a half.

The operation of recutting was performed in London, under the care of the Messrs. Garrards, the Queen's jewelers, who erected for that purpose a small four-horse steam engine on their premises. It was conducted by Voorsanger and another skillful workman sent over by M. Coster from Amsterdam. In consequence of the advantage gained by using steam power, the actual cutting occupied no more than thirty-eight working days—a striking contrast to the two years necessary for cutting the Pitt diamond by the old hand process. In some parts of the work, as when it was necessary to grind out a deep flaw, the wheel made three thousand revolutions per minute.—*All the Year Round.*

Henry Thoreau.—The last time that this Easy Chair saw that noble and remarkable man, Henry Thoreau, he came quietly into the study of a famous scholar, to get a volume of Pliny's Letters. Expecting to see no one, and accustomed to attend without distraction to the business in hand, he was as quietly going out, when the host spoke to him, and without surprise, and with a cool, erect courtesy, Thoreau greeted his friends. He seated himself, maintaining the same habitual erect posture, which made it seem impossible that he could ever lounge or slouch, and which made Hawthorne speak of him as "cast-iron," and immediately began to talk in the strain so familiar to his friends. It was a staccato stlye of speech, every word coming separately and distinctly, as if preserving the same cool isolation in the sentence that the speaker did in society; but the words were singularly apt and choice, and Thoreau had always something to say. His knowledge was original. He was a Fine-ear and a Sharp-eye in the woods; and he added to his knowledge the wisdom of the most ancient times and of the best literature. His manner and matter both reproved trifling, but in the most impersonal manner. It was like the reproof of the statue of a god. There seemed never to be any loosening of the intellectual tension, and a call from Thoreau in the highest sense "meant business."—*Easy Chair, Harper's Magazine.*

Highwaymen.—There was seldom great daring in the robberies of the highwaymen. They were but poor humbugs. They had houses of intelligence; they had ostlers, drivers of wagons and pack-horses, innkeepers, barmaids, turnpike men and carriers in their pay. They did not attack armed travelers, if they could help it, and when they did so, they generally did it by surprise or by force of numbers. They obtained heavy purses and rich boxes of plate, but they had to cast money away by handfuls to their spies and to the constables who tolerated them or aided their escapes. Wild drinking and gambling were the desperate reactions from their dangers and their days of starvation and short commons. Then came the gallops, the short cuts, the flying of gates and brooks, the fording of rivers, to get by moonlight to Hounslow, with every bridle-path and field and hedge of which district every highwayman was familiar. Then they dashed up to some coach and exchanged shots, or they rammed their pistols through the glass windows and frightened the ladies into fits and the men into submission. The watch was drawn from the boot, the jewels from under the cushions; they tossed the spoil into their deep pannier pockets, cursed, threatened and dashed off. Then eventually they were leaped on in some brandy-shop parlor, or were torn down in a savage hue and cry, or were felled by some despairing man, or were betrayed by some jealous mistress. Next came the hard jury, the stone-faced Judge, the dim stone room, the staring faces of *quidnuncs* and heartless men of fashion, the last revel of the turnkey, and perhaps the Chaplain, (for those were odd times,) then the unriveting of the fetters, the presentation of the nosegay, the bellman's mechanical verses, and the grim ride backward up Holborn Hill to Tyburn.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

Why Christmas Weather is Not so Cold as Formerly.—The real reason of the change is not that the old-fashioned weather has deserted Christmas, but that every Christmas since that of 1752 has deserted the old-fashioned Winter. On that memorable occasion of the change from the old to the new style, an alteration of eleven days took place in the seasons, and immediately what had been the 5th of January in 1751 became the 25th of December in 1752. Now, if we recollect, it is just about the 5th of January and onward from it that the coldest weather of the year comes on, even in these later days of ours. The great frost of nearly two years back, the most intense that has occurred in England since scientific tests have been widely used, began on the 3d of January, and the records of the average of years will show much the same result, the greatest cold being almost invariably from that time to the end of the month. So let those of our readers who are inclined to be sentimental, and to wish for frozen ground and snow-laden trees, robins reduced by hunger and cold to an unnatural state of tameness, and other amenities of the period, remember, when a "Christmas of the poets" is not to the fore, that it is not so much the season that is in fault as the now corrected aberrations of the Julian system of calculating the length of the year. If they really feel strongly on the subject, they have, fortunately, the option of migrating to Russia.

where the old system is still in vogue—where Christmas Day now comes off on our Twelfth Day, and will get later and later in the course of time, if the Russians do not give in their adhesion some time or other to the comparatively speaking new order of things, which has now been in use for 116 years over the greater part of the Continent of Europe.—*Land and Water.*

HIPPOLYTUS TO ARTEMIS.

Mine own, my one desire,
Virgin most fair
Of all the virgin choir!
Hail, O most pure, most perfect, loveliest one!
Lo, in mine hand I bear,
Woven for the circling of thy long gold hair,
Culled leaves and flowers, from places which the sun
The Spring long shines upon:
Where never shepherd hath driven flock to graze,
Nor any grass is mown:
But there sound through all the sunny soft warm days,
'Mid the green holy place,
The wild bee's wings alone.
Yea, and with jealous care,
The maiden Reverence tends the fair things there,
And watereth all of them with sprinkling showers
Of pearled gray dew from a pure running river.
Whoso is chaste of spirit utterly,
Untaught, yet so, even from his infancy,
May gather there the dews and leaves and flowers;
The unchaste, never.
But thou, O Goddess, and dearest love of mine,
Take, and about thine hair
This anadem entwine,—
Take, and for my sake wear.
Yea, take it, Queen, from me,
Who more to thee than common men am dear.
Whose is the holy lot
As friend with friend to walk and talk with thee,
Hearing thy sweet mouth's music in mine ear,
But thee beholding not.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

HUMAN TAILS.

If, then, some of our domestic animals present such extreme variations in the length of the tail, the question naturally suggests itself, can man, who is constructed on the same general plan with other mammals, ever present an analogous variation? There is no anatomical impossibility in the supposition, for we also possess rudimentary tail bones, known in the human skeleton as the coccygeal bones, and forming the lower end of the spinal column. If these little bones, which are rudimentary vertebræ, were increased in number, a *bona fide* tail would be the result. Moreover, as M. de Quatrefages observes, "in the embryonic state, every human being has a tail, fully as long as that of the puppy at the corresponding period of development; consequently all that is required for the production of a tail is the occurrence of one of those phenomena which are commonly termed prolongations of development, consequent on arrest of metamorphosis. There is no possible reason why such a phenomenon should not occur here; and there is nothing absurd in the supposition that the human coccyx, (which is composed of the union of the coccygeal vertebræ,) instead of ceasing to grow, as is usually the case, should in exceptional cases continue to grow, so as not merely to be apparent in the adult, but to possess a length proportioned to that which it always attains in the embryo." There is, thus, nothing impossible in the idea of a human tail; and that point being settled, the question arises, are there, or have there ever been, undoubted cases of men with this appendage. The evidence at first sight is far the more abundant for than against tails; but unfortunately the witnesses in favor of tails often break down during examination. We have a little difficulty in finding A, who swears that he has seen B, who has a tail; but we have never been able to catch B himself, and put him, tail and all, into the scientific witness-box. Pliny, Claudius Ptolemy, and other early writers, frequently refer to men with tails. Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, states that he met with such men in Central Asia; and Struys, the Dutch traveler, saw them in Formosa in the seventeenth century. To come to more recent times, Sonnerat, in the latter half of the last century, describes them as existing at Mendanao, in Africa; while Gemelli found them in the Moluccas, De Maillet in Barbary, and Ribeiro in America. Gronovius, who lived for fifteen years in Borneo, assured the celebrated French navigator, Dumont d'Urville, in the present century, that he had seen many persons with tails of from one to two inches in length. Ducouret declares that he has seen a similar case in an African at Mecca; and the son of the Sultan of Fezzan assured Isidore Geoffroy, the eminent physiologist, of the existence of men with this peculiar characteristic. After quoting these authorities, M. de Quatrefages adds that he had received analogous statements, not, indeed, from an actual eye-witness, but from a man on whose veracity he places implicit faith, and who states that the existence of men with tails is recognized as a fact in Egypt; and lastly, that M. Le Saint, a well-known scientific traveler, shortly before his death, which occurred a few months ago, while traveling in Central Africa, wrote to tell him of an individual with a caudal appendage whom he had seen in Upper Egypt, and who intended to visit Europe. This tail had, however, not turned up in Paris when the lecture was delivered. While the older writers described tails on a large scale (for their tailed men had an appendage in length and shape resembling that of a dog,) modern travelers draw less largely on our incredulity, and the tails which they describe seldom exceed a few inches in length. Although there is not a shadow of evidence in support of a race of men with tails (for the Niam-niams are a purely imaginary tribe,) these little tails or tailettes seem undoubtedly to occur, although they are by no means common. To possess a tail is, however, no privilege, especially to those whose avocations compel them to be much on horseback. M. Isidore Geoffroy told M. de Quatrefages a piteous story of a French trooper with a tail, which, although it caused him serious embarrassment, was not regarded as a sufficient reason for allowing him to retire from the service. Riding on the top of one's tail (for it is never in these degenerate days long enough to curl up) cannot be an agreeable amusement; and we should strongly advise any young gentleman provided with this abnormal appendage who may read these lines carefully to avoid entering a cavalry regiment.—*Once a Week.*

Wine and Wine Drinking.—It would be a philanthropical thing if men whose means and tables are beyond suspicion would set themselves to change the fashion, and especially to turn it toward burgundies. We do not mean burgundies properly so called, for the supply is limited, and you have to pay dear for the name moreover, but wines with something of the burgundy character. Cheap clarets have failed with us, because, say what you like of their properties, the acid predominates too much for our climate and our palates, and, if they are pleasant in the dog days, you swallow them with an involuntary shudder through the rest of the year. But quasi-burgundies have just the body and strength we want. They have the full flavour too, and you can get it in every variety to suit every palate. There are half a dozen of the real Hungarian wines—Ofner, Erlauer, Carlowitzer,—any one of which would do no discredit to the Cote d'Or. As yet they have only nibbled at the skirts of the port monopoly, but they only want to be known and become the fashion to flood fancy ports out of the field. So far as any calls we are likely to make on them for years to come are concerned, the stores in the vast Hungarian cellars are inexhaustible, and cultivation might be extended there to any extent. The best growths of the Austrian Voslauer in tint, bouquet, and body are burgundy all over. Judging from the prices at which they figure in the wine lists at the somewhat extravagant Viennese restaurants, they ought to sell here much cheaper than they do. Those who prefer wines that come rather closer to what they drink now for ports may go and look for them in Greece. The bouquet may be less delicate than that of the Hungarian, and the embarrassed and improvident Greek deals in wines that are generally new. But Santorin and Como are, to all intents and purposes, the one a thin dry, the other a heavy fruity, port. If you want to widen the field of choice nearer home, you have only to foster the capabilities of Italy or Spain. Now, Italian wines are generally undrinkable, with the exception of some of the Neapolitan ones, and these are heavily doctored for the Naples market. The glories of the Massic and Falernian are departed, although—*stat nominis umbra*—they still adorn the encyclopædiac wine lists of the *Drei Möhren* at Augsburg. Italian wine is execrable because it is spoiled in the making. Drink the vintages of the Romagna in an osteria at the gates of the capital, and then at the table of a proprietor who has given his personal superintendence to the preparation, and it is the difference between Duff Gordon's West India Madeira and that from the wine vaults round the corner. Even the harsh Piedmontese ordinary [illegible] unaccountable when you meet it in private. Earth is the salient feature in Italian wines, as resin in Greek and tar in Spanish. But there can be no reason why these foreign substances should not be eliminated. If ever there was a wine with a great future reserved for it, degraded as it is now, it is Val de penas. Drink it from the jars in the valley of the stones, and new as it is, you find in it all the qualities that prove the high lineage it can trace up to the stem of burgundy. But as there is no wood in the province, the wine is carried down in the odoriferous pigskin, and tastes and smells villanously when it reaches the leathern throats to which it is consigned. A Val de penas wine company, that would transport wood from Murcia or the Basque provinces, is, we believe, one of the few promising openings for foreign capital into Spain. But there is abundance of sound wine to be had now, if one could only persuade Englishmen to drink it. Claret for boys, port for men, brandy for heroes, said Johnson, but what must be the quality of the strength and inspiration that we draw from the decoctions that circulate often at our tables now? We wish all success to the vendors of unfamiliar foreign vintages who are introducing the thin end of the wedge. But we fear it will penetrate but slowly, so long as the only force at work is the slow steady pressure of common sense. The best hope is that fashion should step in and drive it home at a blow, and perhaps the best policy would be to try storming the market by an attack on our weak points, and by agreeing to magnify fabulously the difficult production and the consequent cost of some representative wine.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*A Modern Historical Atlas.* By Rev. William L. Gage. (New-York: D. Appleton & Co.) The idea of this work, based to a certain degree on that originated on a larger scale by Spruner, the great Bavarian geographer, is not bad in itself. Hitherto, Mr. Gage says, there has been a great deficiency in this department of works of reference in this country, and his object has been to supply "an atlas which shall convey to the eye the civil divisions of the leading countries of the world during the course of modern history." Readers of history, he remarks, have had to picture to themselves the political configuration of Europe at the principal epochs of modern history from maps which portray it as it was laid out by the Congress of Vienna. Mr. Gage does not profess to enter into the minute details which thorough students require, but rather addresses himself to the readers of those brilliant and popular historians of the day who have written on memorable epochs of European history, and whose works can only be appreciated by the aid of a proper understanding of the political divisions of Europe at the time. The idea of compiling such a work was suggested to Mr. Gage by Prof. Carl Ritter, of Berlin; and had it been well carried out, there can be no question as to the usefulness of the atlas, both in schools and to the general reader. But we are sorry to find that Mr. Gage has fallen into several errors that considerably impair its value. In the first place, the boundary outlines are not clearly enough defined; the physical features of the country ought to have been more prominently brought out, and a far greater number of local names might have been introduced without crowding the maps. The selection, too, of periods at which maps of particular countries are given, is often far from judicious. We fail to see, for example, what necessity there was for giving a map of the known world at the division of the Roman Empire, A. D. 395, when it scarcely varies in any perceptible item from that representing the known world at the death of Constantine, sixty years before. And we confess that we were not much enlightened by the study of two maps professing respectively to represent "Europe during the French Republic 1792-1804," and Europe during the career of Napoleon I." It is true that there is very little in them to distinguish them from maps of Europe "during" the Christian era or any other extended and changeful period, but we cannot see what possible enlightenment any human being can derive from either of the two. The fact is, that Mr. Gage, in attempting to popularize the historico-geographical idea, has stripped it of a great deal of its usefulness. His map of Germany at the time of the Reformation, for instance, is a mere patchwork of territorial divisions, each with a name, but that is all. No clew is given as to whether each name represents a kingdom, an electorate, a province or a mere geographical expression. If the size of the map forbade further details, a key, with reference by numbers to each territorial division, stating the race of its inhabitants and the nature of its Government, would have doubled its usefulness. In short, we cannot compliment Mr. Gage on having made the most of his idea. The atlas, we must remark, is most admirably gotten up, the maps being engraved upon thick millboard, which preserves a perfectly flat surface, at all times and under all circumstances, beyond possibility of crease, wrinkle or dogs-earing, while the accurate printing and tasteful coloring of the maps are worthy of a work more likely to perpetuate the credit of the executants.

—*Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings. Founded on the Four Gospels, and Illustrated by Reference to the Manners, Customs, Religious Beliefs and Political Institutions of His Times.* By Lyman Abbott. New-York: (Harper & Brothers. 1869.) We have given the title of this book in full, because it is a very honest and truthful indication of the work itself. In a time when the whole Christian world is deeply engaged in critical, metaphysical, theological and historical inquiry among the dim records of two thousand years ago, for the purpose of more clearly realizing the facts and circumstances attending the source of their religion, it is perfectly natural that the subject should be attacked from every conceivable side. The "Lives of Christ" which the past third of a century has developed are all healthful outgrowths of earnest religious inquiry, and, for the most part, we believe, also honest—though it is often hard to credit men of such opposite beliefs with both honesty and earnestness. So that the sincere inquirer into "the reason of the faith which is in him" will welcome contributions from any source, if only he can be convinced that their authors are dealing in guilelessness of spirit and real desire for truth.

We cannot say that Mr. Abbott's book will be found to yield any marked addition to the thought or philosophical inquiry of the time. Indeed, he expressly disclaims all critical investigation into the authenticity of his materials, all theological discussion of the contested doctrines derived from Christ's teachings, all consideration of the deeper and more difficult problems relative to the real origin, character, power and purposes of Jesus. And yet the book will be found both interesting and useful, as being a lucid, connected narrative of the scattered statements of the four Gospels, a concise and intelligent review of the physical, intellectual and religious characteristics of the time of Christ, and, as far as may be, a simple biography of Jesus, as the Christ, based absolutely and avowedly upon the ordinary understanding, (or what is known as the "orthodox view,") of the first four books of the New Testament. It is such a book as any intelligent, educated, industrious man might write, with the advantage of loving his subject, having access to much historical and general material illustrative of its scenes, and the power of clear, straightforward style in transcribing the views that impressed themselves upon his mind. The book is neatly published, well printed and prettily illustrated.

—*Archie's Shadow.* By Lynde Palmer. (Troy: Moore & Nims.) The young people will find this well-written story very attractive. It has a very serviceable moral, which is brought out very agreeably, and we don't know a more appropriate holiday gift for a boy or girl in the shape of a book.

—*Fair Play.* By Mrs. Southworth. (Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.) Like the good-natured man in the story who, on his way in the direction of home one night, saw "ring the bell" on a door-plate and rang it, we, being so requested in a little circular, beg to say that if anybody should find this story like "Foul Play" in any point, the former was published in 1865, long before the latter; which notice being now given, the Foul Play people will please "take it among them" and try to reconcile the matter to their consciences.

And now that our authoress has covered her plagiarists with confusion, as with a garment, how can she defend herself, in turn, against Mr. Tennyson, when he shall come out in one of his next poems and charge her with stealing his Lady Ida from "The Princess," and setting her up again with the name—also plagiarized—of Spenser's charming Amazon? A question to be asked. Meantime the novel before us is in Mrs. Southworth's popular old style. Her Britomarte is an enchanting but self-willed little dragon, who hates men, and, rather than marry one of them, goes out toward India to convert the heathen—followed, however, in a clandestine way by the young gentleman who besieges and beseeches on board ship, till a storm takes place and they are both together thrown from the wreck on a desolate island. This is a stroke of audacity beyond the Laureate and nearly coming up to Byron; and the reader is accordingly in a state of uncomfortable suspense on the subject. For such a situation implies mere shreds of clothes fast wearing away from both, and some horrid higgledy-piggledy contrivance in a cave, or under a wild wigwam covered over with long grass and the boughs of trees. But the authoress is equal to the occasion—with a woman's tact, as the saying is. In the first place, Judith, the stewardess, has been flung ashore too, and makes "a third party"—most providentially. The danger of scanty raiment is met by the fact that the vessel holds together on the rocks till the young man has got aboard, by swimming, and brought off a good deal of elegant wearing apparel for the lady, who never appears in anything worse than a plain, but rather becoming morning dress for the house. The cave where they put up has a quantity of good furniture, got from the vessel, a mirror, a rocking chair, and most conveniences to meet the wants of a respectable family. It has smooth walls, like marble, a nice opening at top with a glass window upon it, and on the floor is laid a Brussels carpet. The bedroom is simply though comfortably furnished. The young lady, Britomarte, has no sort of hard work to do, thanks to Judith, and never need soil her hands with the cookery beyond an omelette or some such lady-like little kickshaw—which, however, cuts *him* to the heart when he sees her about it, and he expostulates, till she insists, with a charming little blush, and he bows his head with a respectful deference. It is a very delightful *ménage*, certainly, and the best of tea, coffee and milk—that devoted lover (we mention the name, Justin Rosenthal,) has brought home a cow, too, a good milch cow—complete the comfortable situation, while the style of conversation, varied with the peculiar Irish pleasantry of Judith, is in polite and cheerful keeping with the rest of the surroundings on the desolate island. The trial is a terrible one; but, then, it has many of the redeeming features of a picnic.

So much to reassure the apprehensive general reader, who is now left to follow up the fortunes of this Lady Robinson Crusoe to the happy end.

—*A Story of* 1813. By MM. Erckmann-Chatrain. (New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.) Another narrative story told by those Parisian twins of literature; "a shallow story of deep love;" not "how young Leander crossed the Hellespont," but how young Joseph Bertha crossed the Rhine, the Elster and the Saale, and then fell back before the German Tugend-bund and the Cossacks, with Napoleon, in that terrible recalcitration from the fields of Leipsic. Joseph is strongly drawn to poor Catharine; but a stronger sort of drawing makes him a conscript, and he goes to war, like "Malbrook." But he is no fighter—no "bould soldier boy;" he works with only half a heart, reminding us of the person Ariosto speaks of—

"Andava combattendo, ed era morte."

The following description of his first battle will give a very good idea of the style and manner of those French novelists:

"The skirmishers had by this time reached the ravine, which was bordered with brambles and hedges. I had already seen a movement on its further side, like the motion of a cornfield in the wind, and the thought struck me that the Russians, with their lances and sabres, were there, although I could scarcely believe it. But when our skirmishers reached the hedges, the fusilade began, and I saw clearly the glitter of their lances. At the same instant a flash like lightning gleamed in front of us, followed by a fierce report. The Russians had their cannon with them; they had opened on us. I know not what noise made me turn my head, and there I saw an empty space in the ranks to my left.

At the same time Col. Zapfel said, quietly:

'Close up the ranks!'

And Capt. Florentin repeated:

'Close up the ranks!'

All this was done so quickly that I had no time for thought. But fifty paces further on another flash shone out; there was another murmur in the ranks—as if a fierce wind was passing—and another vacant space, this time to the right.

And thus, after every shot from the Russians, the Colonel said: 'Close up the ranks!' and I knew that each time he spoke there was a breach in the living wall! It was no pleasant thing to think of, but still we marched on toward the valley. At last I did not dare to think at all, when Gen. Chemineau, who had entered our square, cried, in a terrible voice:

'Halt!'

I looked forward, and saw a mass of Russians coming down upon us.

'Front rank, kneel! Fix bayonets! Ready!' cried the General.

As Zébédé knelt, I was now, so to speak, in the front rank. On came the line of horses, each rider bending over his saddle-bow, with sabre flashing in his hand. Then again the General's voice was heard behind us, calm, tranquil, giving orders as coolly as on parade:

'Attention for the command of fire! Aim! Fire!'

The four squares fired together; it seemed as if the skies were falling in the crash. When the smoke lifted, we saw the Russians broken and flying; but our artillery opened, and the cannon-balls sped faster than they.

'Charge!' shouted the General.

Never in my life did such a wild joy possess me. On every side the cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* shook the air, and in my excitement I shouted like the others. But we could not pursue them far, and soon we were again moving calmly on. We thought the fight was ended; but when within two or three hundred paces of the ravine, we heard the rush of horses, and again the General cried:

'Halt! Kneel! Fix bayonets!'

On came the Russians from the valley like a whirlwind; the earth shook beneath their weight; we heard no more orders, but each man knew that he must fire into the mass, and the file-firing began, rattling like drums in a grand review. Those who have not seen a battle can form but little idea of the excitement, the confusion, and yet the order of such a moment. A few of the Russians neared us; we saw their forms appear a moment through the smoke, and then saw them no more. In a few moments the ringing voice of Gen. Chemineau arose, sounding above the crash and rattle:

'Cease firing!'

We scarcely dared obey. Each one hastened to deliver a final shot; then the smoke slowly lifted, and we saw a mass of cavalry ascending the further side of the ravine.

The squares deployed at once into columns; the drums beat the charge; our artillery still continued its fire; we rushed on, shouting:

'Forward! forward! *Vive l'Empereur!*'

We descended the ravine, over heaps of horses and Russians; some dead, some writhing upon the earth, and we ascended the slope toward Weissenfels at a quick step. The Cossacks and chasseurs bent forward in their saddles, their cartridge-boxes dangling behind them, galloping before us in full flight. The battle was won."

—*I Will and Other Stories.* By May. (New-York: G. S. Wynkoop.) This little group of stories is well worth the commendation of a line or two. It will certainly keep the children quiet for a time—

As bees on flowers alighting, cease their hum,
So settling upon stories, boys (and girls too) grow dumb.

One of the largest and best plantations in Decatur County, Ga., comprising over 5,000 acres, was sold a few days ago at less than $3 per acre. Lands in the middle part of the State are selling at from $8 to $10 per acre.

TENNESSEE.

The Kuklux and Militia—Gov. Brownlow Goes to Washington and Resigns His Position in Tennessee—His Succor, or His Successor?—Agricultural College Fund—Omnibus Railroad Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Knoxville, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

I have sent you by telegraph all the news of importance concerning the action of Gov. Brownlow, and the Legislature in reference to the Kuklux. It has not been a very pleasant duty, for I consider it a very great misfortune for the State that just at this period such action should be deemed necessary. I know of my own knowledge that there are now several very important enterprises projected, which are to be realized through the aid of capital promised from your City, and I fear that the events of the past week may tend to interfere with them. I wish to impress upon all your readers the fact that in East Tennessee there are no disturbances of any kind, and that the operations of the lawless bands referred to in the proclamation are confined to the other sections of the State. There are no Kuklux in East Tennessee, and life and property are as secure here as in any part of the country. This should be borne in mind by all who are now looking to Tennessee as their prospective home.

THE KUKLUX

and the militia are now matched, and what will be the result we are all anxious to know. The Governor will organize the troops by companies, and as fast as they are armed and equipped they will be sent to the counties where the Kuklux outrages have been the most frequent and enormous. Martial law will be declared in those counties just as soon as the troops can be sent there to enforce it. Gov. Brownlow's policy will be to send the troops to such counties and tax them with the cost of supporting them. His theory is that the leading citizens of the districts where the Kuklux operate encourage them in their depredations, and that as the guilty parties themselves cannot be reached by reason of their perfect organization and of the sympathy of the people, those sympathizing with them will expose them if they find they are to be onerated with the costs. This seems to be the policy of the administration, and it will no doubt be carried out. The danger is that with such a policy the troops will be speedily demoralized, and pray upon the innocent as well as guilty. Our people are just now being treated with accounts of the outrages of the Arkansas militia, and their actions are pictured as the prospect in store for the people of Middle and West Tennessee. Meantime the Kuklux are active, and their outrages go unpunished. There can be no doubt now but that they are encouraged by many of the people of the counties they infest, and for this reason I feel that there will be great difficulty in securing the active, guilty men. What warrant there is in law for the Governor to send troops to such counties as he may name, and levy taxes upon them to support such troops, I cannot say. Such considerations, I infer, are left to be determined afterward.

The *Press & Herald*, of this city, made a very clear and forcible protest against the proclamation, and the assumption of authority made, and I am not certain but that their citation of the law is correct, but we must wait to see what will be the result, for if the guilty parties are secured and punished there will be little complaint as to the means used.

GOV. BROWNLOW

will leave for Washington about the last of February to take his seat in the Senate as the successor of Judge Patterson. He will resign his position as Governor, to take effect about the 26th of February. His health seems to be but little different from what it has been for two years past. He will be unable to take any active part in the deliberations of the Senate, and will no doubt be carried through and about the Capitol as was Thad. Stevens, whom he resembles in many respects. I believe he has had no experience whatever as a legislator. He will be vigilant, however, in watching the interests of his State and of his personal friends and admirers. He has always been ready to further such interests, and under his administration of the State Government, East Tennessee has appropriated the lion's share of the spoils. He has repeatedly announced in the *Whig* that he expected to have a voice and influence in disposing of the patronage of Gen. Grant's Administration, and that so far as Tennessee was concerned, none but the loyal and faithful friends of the Government should have any share. The slate is already prepared, which disposes of the principal offices in East Tennessee, and if there is nothing to do but for Gen. Grant to issue the commissions the Governor's personal friends and supporters will have no cause for complaint. Whether the interests of the Government will be as well cared for remains to be seen.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR,

to fill the unexpired term of Gov. Brownlow, will be Hon. De Witt Senter, the present Speaker of the Senate. Speaker Senter has very many personal admirers in the State, has won a fine reputation in his present position, and his administration will not be lacking in supporters. He has been an active politician in East Tennessee for many years. Like a great many other Unionists in East Tennessee—like all prominent ones, I might say—his war record has some chequered spots in it. He was a member of the rebel Legislature of 1861-62, and is charged with having made some speeches and cast some votes, during that time, that were very satisfactory to the rebel party. He compromised himself so far that it was deemed necessary to have his disabilities removed, which has been done by Congress.

The unexpired term is for some six months. The next election takes place in August; Col. Stokes will be a formidable candidate for the nomination before the State Convention, but present indications are already in favor of Mr. Senter. Should he give a satisfactory administration up to the meeting of the Convention, he will in all probability be nominated.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

fund for Tennessee, amounting to near $300,000, has, by a recent act of the Legislature, been given to the East Tennessee University of this city. By the terms of the act, the trustees must provide, out of their present means, suitable accommodations for 300 students, and must own in fee simple at least 200 acres of land. The fund has been accepted by the trustees, and steps are to be taken immediately to erect the additional buildings and secure the additional land. The present fund, some $75,000, will be expended at once for this purpose.

With this new fund this University becomes one of the wealthiest institutions of the South, as it will no doubt soon be one of the largest and most useful. Our City Council, as an inducement to the Legislature to locate the fund here, appropriated, subject to the confirmation of the voters, $15,000 for the purchase of a library.

AN OMNIBUS RAILROAD BILL

is now pending in the Legislature appropriating more bonds to our unfinished railroads. Our Knoxville and Kentucky and Knoxville and Charleston Roads are named in the bill, and the amount designated for each of them ($450,000) will be about sufficient to complete them, which will be of incalculable benefit to Knoxville. We will then be the great crossing point of the national highways from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Gulf. This bill will no doubt pass, as its friends confidently predict.

BROWNLOW'S WHIG

becomes a daily on and after the 1st of February. The editorial department will be under the control of Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Pearne as editor, and Wm. Rule as local editor. Both parties have had experience and I know will succeed. OMEGA.

Andrew Johnson in Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

Nashville, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

I will give you briefly, but accurately, a pen-picture of the situation in Tennessee at the present moment.

Andrew Johnson is expected to arrive here by the middle of March. *He has written to his friends to say that he will be a candidate for Governor.* No one will oppose his nomination. It will be made spontaneously by the Conservatives; and his platform will consist of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage," on which the people of Tennessee have risked their claims from the first.

He is expected to do two things:

1. He will talk to the negroes as no one else has ever talked to them.

2. He will waken the East Tennessee "loyalists" to a sense of the perils of the present State Government, as no one else can waken them.

Johnson is not a wit like Etheridge. Nor is he an orator like Colyar. But he is a prodigy of muscular power before the Tennessee masses, who consider him a child of destiny, marked by Providence to be their next Governor.

Johnson's purpose is to secure a *Conservative Legislature which will return him to the Senate of the United States in place of Mr. Fowler.* But for the death in him the people of the State—by whom I mean the disfranchised masses—would make no contest this Summer. They consider the existing system a machine; and they regard its operation as little less than certain. Johnson does not. He says he has fought a worse fight, and won it. He says he can break up the Loyal Leagues as he broke up the Know-[illegible] unmeasured terms. He will take strong national ground on all [illegible] carry all before him.

The Radicals themselves [illegible]. Moreover, they are divided. [illegible] will probably go into the State Senate, which will elect him Speaker. This will give him the Gubernatorial succession in 1871. He is an able man—the ablest in the State on many points—and is a Republican, but not a Radical. He is backed by a growing sentiment in his party.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A descent has just been made by the Lyons police upon three clubs in that town, where gambling was carried on to an alarming extent. The authorities having for some time had their eye on the these establishments, a simultaneous visit was paid to them some nights ago by the police. Regular banks were found, and there was a crowd of gamblers round the tables, many of whom were young students. When the affair was inquired into, a curious detail came to light. Whenever a frequenter of one of these clubs was *décavé*—*i. e.*, quite cleaned out—the chairman provided him with the following card of invitation: "Monsieur: I have the honor to invite you to the breakfasts and dinners which the club gives every day at the hours of 12 and 6"—signed by the Chairman, with a postscriptum to the effect that the bearer must show the card on entering. By this means the ruined gambler was provided with meat and drink at the expense of the club, and sometimes even with pocket money; for in some cases the club is said to have put aside a certain sum to succour the *décavés*, and help them to try fortune again. By a decree of the Prefect of the Rhône, these establishments were immediately closed.

The system of Russification is still being pursued in all parts of Poland with unabated vigor. Gen. Potapoff, the Governor of Lithuania, and author of the famous decree forbidding Poles to speak Polish, has issued a circular changing the Polish names of the principal villages and towns in his district into Russian ones, and directing the officials to take no notice of any letters which are not addressed in conformity with the new scheme, which came into operation from the 1st January. Another decree orders the Russian calendar (old style) to be adopted in Poland instead of the Gregorian calendar, or new style. This, as might have been expected, caused immense confusion in the commercial and manufacturing districts, as the 1st of January this year was twelve days later in Poland than before.

Another distinguished Frenchman has died. The Odiot family have been the Benvenuto Cellinis of successive Kings of France, from the reign of Louis XV. to that of Louis Philippe. M. Odiot was not only a chiseller in gold and silver; he was likewise a distinguished musician. It occurred to a young student of the Conservatoire in the year 1851 to found a society for the carrying on of concerts by young artists. It was a bold but hazardous enterprise, and required money to carry it out. M. Odiot hearing of the project, sent for the young student and said to him: "Your idea is excellent; it will succeed; set about it; I will cover the expenses of the first outlay." Ten years later Pasdeloup's concerts attracted half the musical world of Paris. M. Odiot accepted not a single franc in return for his munificent assistance, by means of which these celebrated concerts have been established.

The Dominican Father Minjeard, a few years ago celebrated in Paris for his preaching, has become insane. The first symptoms of his malady were observable about a year ago, during a charity sermon in the Church of St. Roch, for the benefit of the Polish exiles, when the congregation were painfully struck by the extraordinary excitement of his manner. His advent sermons at the Madeleine some eight years ago, attracted numerous crowds, and his first charity sermon produced 14,000 francs, exclusive of the rings and jewels which ladies tore off in a moment of enthusiasm and threw into the velvet bag of the collectors. He promised to equal, if not surpass, Lacordaire. Some short time since, he retired from the Dominican order, owing, it was said, to some misunderstanding with his Superior, and entered the ranks of the secular clergy. He is not more than 36 years old.

Something decidedly new has appeared in the album department in England. Of late Queen's heads, autographs, photographs and scraps have had their run in making up curious albums for the drawing-room table, in all manner of ormolu, morocco, and other illuminated bindings. A really useful and historical album is now introduced, the size of extract registered certificates of births, deaths and marriages, for the preservation of authentic family pedigree. 1. Frontispiece, the wedding ceremonial, countered with the extract certificate of marriage. 2. The bridegroom's certificate of birth. 3. The bride's certificate of birth. 4. The father and mother of husband. 5. Father and mother of wife. 6. Group, brothers and sisters, extract certificates of births. 7, and onward, blanks for children as born and registered.

A new process of preserving wine by simply heating it, is exciting much interest in France. M. Pasteur modestly looks to time for a verdict upon his labors. Time alone can show the effect of heating upon delicate burgundies and clarets of the highest class. For one, two, or three years they may, like the grosser wines upon which recent experiments have been made for the French navy, appear all the better; but it remains to be seen, when they are brought from the crucial test of a walled-up cellar, whether those qualities of the wine which enable it to mellow with age will not have been extinguished, or at least weakened by the heating process in its youth. The importance to France of any help to her trade in the perishable and fickle article of wines is enormous.

Referring to rumors concerning the unprepared condition of Russia in respect of a formidable armament, an English writer recounts one of many stories of the shifts to which Russian commanding officers are put to make a good appearance on parade. Among others, it is averred, that when the Czar traveled through certain parts of his dominions last year, inspecting various divisions of his army, he was charmed to find so many of them armed with breech-loaders, but extremely puzzled at seeing the want of acquaintance with their use displayed by the soldiers. The story runs that, after each inspection, the new arms were speedily packed in boxes and forwarded in haste to the next appointed place, where they were put into the men's hands in time to appear on the parade-ground.

A late Indian paper publishes the confession of a mild Hindoo, named Ramadheen, not quite 21 years of age, who, for the last twenty months, has followed the calling of poisoner. There is no nonsense about Ramadheen. He does not pretend to scruples or remorse of any kind. He calls his victims "shikar," and alleges no other excuse for his practices than that it was very dull at home in his village. So far as the editor can enumerate the persons he poisoned in the year and a half, they are about twenty-seven; but he is careless in the matter of figures, and talks of a family whom he may murder with a lordly negligence as to the number of its members.

A report has just been published at Berlin relative to the cultivation of tobacco in Germany. It appears that during the year 1867, the extent of land planted with tobacco was 77,270 German acres—28,553 acres in Prussia, 25,876 in Baden, 18,221 in Bavaria, 3,192 in Hesse, and the rest in the other counties of the Zollverein. The total weight of tobacco produced (in the dry leaf) was 530,934 cwt., of which 194,401 cwt. came from Prussia. The average production was 6.87 cwt. per acre, the maximum being 19 cwt., and the minimum half a hundred weight.

An Austrian paper lately contained a notice of the death, at Lemberg, in Gallicia, of one of those mendicants, who, at the doors of Roman Catholic churches, give a blessing and a splash of holy water, in the hope of being rewarded with a copper. This holy-water giver left a fortune of 40,000 francs. And *Le Siècle* refers to another person following the same line of business at the Church of St. Roche, in Paris, who died leaving 75,000 francs, and of a third who has lately retired from the door of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, at Paris, with 50,000 francs. Do any crossing-sweepers keep their carriage?

While the diplomatists are deliberating round a green table on the Quai D'Orsay on a question affecting the political standing of Greece, the municipality of Missolonghi are taking measures to raise a monument to Lord Byron, who contributed so much to Hellenic independence before he died in their town in April, 1824. A statue is to be erected to the poet on the spot where he breathed his last. One-half of the expenses will be defrayed by the corporate body, and the rest left to the charge of a public subscription.

A deputation from Brest recently waited on the Emperor Napoleon to ask for a sum of two millions of francs for the improvement of the port. It had no doubt been ascertained beforehand that to ask was to have; and indeed any sum in reason calculated to augment the great national advantages of the splendid harbor of Brest would be cheerfully granted by all patriotic Frenchmen. The Emperor received the deputation most graciously, and was reminded that when on his last visit to Brest he looked at the port from the heights of Portzic, he said to Marshal Vaillant: "I am angry with you, Marshal, for not having shown me this sooner."

A celebrated cliff in Denmark, the "Queen's Seat," has just fallen bodily into the Baltic from a shock of earthquake. The rock, about 400 feet high, was an object of great interest to tourists from the magnificent view to be had from it. On a clear day Rugen and the coast of Pomerania could be plainly seen. Everything has disappeared except some masses of chalk, which form a sort of island near the shore. No life has been lost, but the inhabitants and neighboring villages were terrified at the noise produced, which lasted several seconds.

As the harbor of Trouville, France, can be made by the ships of the largest tonnage at all times of the tide, the French Government have just decided, in accordance with the recommendation of a Commission presided over by Prince Murat, to make Trouville a port of refuge for shipping in general, and the Imperial channel fleet in particular. The pier is to be lengthened, and other important works commenced to provide for the easy ingress of shipping to the port during a gale.

The fashionable and drawing-room pastime of the present hour in Paris is called the [illegible]. It is a box containing all the celebrities of the day, [illegible] any expression he likes, from the [illegible] ever dreamt of.

Mlle. Rouher, the daughter of the French Prime Minister, is to marry M. Amder, Deputy of the Nord. The fortune of the bride is £20,000. M. Amder's rent roll amounts to £40,000 a year. Her sister is Countess Welles Lavalette, therefore step-daughter-in-law of the Minister of Foreign Affairs—the Count, her husband, being stepson of the Marquis de Lavalette.

The subscriptions for the statue of Voltaire in Paris amount to the sum of 35,909 francs, which is considered sufficient. The model selected is that of Houdon, enlarged, and the site promised by the authorities has been fixed at the end of the Rue de Rennes, nearest to the Institute. The idea of the statue was first started by the late M. Havin, chief editor of the *Siècle* newspaper.

The Vienna journals state that at a masked ball recently held at the Colysee of that city, two masks, representing Counts de Bismarck and de Beust, promenaded arm-in-arm through the rooms. The spectacle caused such loud manifestations that the police intervened and ungraciously invited the two pseudo-ministers to a night's lodging in the lock-up.

The *Figaro* announces the intended marriage of a brother of Prince Charles, of Roumania, to Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of the late Duke and of Princess Mary, of Baden. One of the Hohenzollern's brothers was killed at Sadowa, another married to a sister of the King of Portugal, and a third governs Roumania.

A Warsaw letter mentions that Joseph Siemazsko, the head of the Russian clergy in Lithuania—whose persecution of the United Greek Church in that country in 1839, when upward of sixty nuns were flogged in a single convent at Minsk, has made him an object of universal horror and detestation among the Poles—has died at Wilna.

The approaching marriage of the only daughter of the Czar, the Grand Duchess Maria, with the King of Bavaria, has been already mentioned. Her Highness will, on the occasion, become a Catholic, and this will be the first member of the Russian Imperial family that will ever have abandoned the Greek religion for Catholicism.

With a view to arresting the rapid increase of the use of intoxicating liquors in St. Petersburg, Princess Troubetzkoy, a well known noblewoman, has organized a society for the purpose of establishing, in the poorer parts of the city, places where tea, coffee and "temperance drinks" generally can be had at cost price.

At Dieppe the following notice has been issued by the Police: "The Bathing Police are requested, when a lady is in danger of drowning, to seize her by the dress, and not by the hair, which often remains in their grasp."

Sulphate of nickel has recently been employed in England with great success in cases of neuralgia. It appears to contain the tonic properties of quinine, iron, &c., with the soothing influence of opium, without producing the same evil effects as the latter.

It has been proposed to erect a monument in the form of a Corinthian pillar, with a statue of Bruce on its summit, on a suitable site at Lochmaben, the birthplace of Robert, Scotland's hero King.

The death of M. Paul Huet, the well-known French landscape painter, is also announced. He was struck with apoplexy while at work before his easel on a picture destined for the coming exhibition.

A monument is about to be erected in Trieste to the memory of the unfortunate Maximilian. The Emperor Napoleon has donated 5,000 francs to the Committee in charge of the affair.

The electric sewing-machine may now be seen in actual use in Paris. It seems, however, only applicable to very light work.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Girl Murdered by Her Lover—Attempted Suicide of the Murderer—A Horrible Story.

From the Barnesville (Belmont County, Ohio,) Enterprise, Jan. 28.

Since the last issue of the *Enterprise* the people of the western part of Belmont County have been startled by the commission of a crime, which in its horrible details surpasses anything that has recently occurred even in the large cities. The murder occurred on Thursday, the 21st instant, about two miles east of the village of Sewellsville, in Kirkwood Township. On the afternoon of the day mentioned the body of a young girl, aged about 14 years, was found lying in the run by the roadside. Her head was nearly severed from her body, and several small wounds were upon her hands and breast. The handle of a razor was found by her side, and it appeared that she had been forced to her hands and knees, in which position the fatal wound had been inflicted. A stroke had evidently been received on both sides of the neck.

The name of the murdered girl is Louisa Fox, and the perpetrator of the crime is Thomas Carr, who had been for some time residing in her family. It appears that Carr desired to marry Miss Fox, but had been refused by her parents on account of her extreme youth. The girl's brother, 9 years old, was with her when they met Carr in the lane, who walked a few yards with her. He then pushed her down and commenced to feel in his coat pocket for his weapon. The little boy ran to his father's house, about 400 yards distant, and gave the alarm. The father at once hurried to the place, and found his dead daughter as above described.

Carr fled in the direction of Sewellsville. Returning by another road, he stopped at a house and borrowed a gun, saying he wanted to shoot a rabbit. On Friday morning he was discovered behind Fox's spring-house, sitting on the ground. On going to him, it was found that he had cut his throat with a shoe-knife. He had also shot himself in the left breast, above the heart, and the ball appeared to have lodged in the shoulder.

On the day the crime was committed Carr visited the girl at Alexander Hunter's, and conversed with her for nearly half an hour. On this occasion she mentioned to him the hopelessness of his suit, at which he appeared greatly distressed, avowing his intention to commit suicide. He asserts that up to this time he had no intention of taking her life, and did not come to that conclusion until about three hours before the deed was committed. During the short walk the girl told him that her grandmother, whose house she had just left, had told her that her parents had determined that she should never keep his company again. The reply of Carr was that "he guessed both of them had a short time to live," adding the query: "Louise, are you prepared?" to which she responded, "I am," and immediately after her reply he pushed her down and drew out the razor, which he had hitherto kept concealed in his pocket, and proceeded to cut her throat. The girl threw up her hands, which were fearfully gashed in the struggle. It appears that she did not make an outcry or plead for her life, so rapidly was the deed consummated. Subsequent examination showed that the victim's head was nearly severed from her body, though the spinal column was not, as some supposed, divided. It would be hard to find in that immediate neighborhood a more public place than the spot where the deed was done. Three farm-houses are within plain view of it—none of them being farther off than a quarter of a mile.

After seeing his purpose accomplished, Carr walked up the hill in the direction of Sewellsville, getting out of sight just as the father of the murdered girl, who had received the alarm from the boy, came up. The guilty man, determined on suicide by shooting himself, went in search of a gun, venturing boldly into Sewellsville—the news not having reached there. After some failures he procured a rifle. After this he proceeded by a roundabout course to the coal-bank, about two hundred yards from John Fox's, the home of the murdered girl, and where her body then was. He passed the night in the coal-bank, occasionally walking some distance out into the field; he even ventured to the front of the house and looked in at the window, watching the neighbors preparing the body of the murdered girl for burial. When day broke he repaired to Fox's spring-house and cocked the gun, tied a string to the trigger, passed it over the end of a rafter, and then, by pushing the gun from him, discharged its contents into his left breast. The ball passed through the outer and upper portion of the left lung. Thinking that this shot would not finish him, he then proceeded to sever his windpipe by drawing the edge of the shoe-knife several times across his throat. As soon as this was done he heard the shouts of his pursuers, the father of the murdered girl having himself discovered Carr standing near the spring-house. When he was arrested he had the boldness to ask to be taken into the house where the dead girl lay. This, of course, her parents refused.

On Sunday Carr's wounds were dressed by Dr. McConnell—there being present at the time Doctors McPherson, Lindsay and Strahl. The chances are that Carr will not recover from his wounds. A powerful constitution forms a good offset in his favor.

A Man and His Wife Caught Upon a Cowcatcher.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

Albion, Mich., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

As the day express going west on the Michigan Central Railroad was nearing this station this afternoon about 3 o'clock, the passengers waiting for the train were startled by the frequent whistling of the engine, indicating obstructions on the track. It was soon found that Mr. Sagon, of Sheridan, was driving at a furious pace to get his horses and wagon across the track before the engine reached the crossing. The engineer did his best to stop the train, but it was too late, and the cowcatcher struck just between the wagon and the horses, separating them instanter, and consigning each a place on opposite sides of the track, little or none the worse of the collision. But the strangest part of the story remains to be told. Mr. Sagon and his wife (both about 65) were caught upon the platform above the cowcatcher, and just in front of the engine, where, instead of losing presence of mind and throwing themselves off, they settled themselves composedly as though nothing had happened. The old lady put her hands in her muff, while the old man, with one hand extended, as if grasping the reins, and the whip raised in the other, [illegible] and thus the old couple rode up to the station triumphant, amid the cheers of the bystanders. As soon as the train stopped a number rushed to their assistance; but they declined all aid, manifesting no concern for themselves, but considerable for the fate of the horses and wagon. The former were uninjured, while the damages to the latter were found to be very trifling.

MORE INSANITY.

An Old Man of Seventy would Marry a Young Girl and his Children Cause his Arrest as a Lunatic.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Jan. 28.

A very novel case of hymeneal persistency was ventilated yesterday in the Probate Court, before Judge Tilden. A farmer named John Simpson, 70 years of age, of Royalton, in this county, was arrested at the instigation of his sons and charged with lunacy. The old gentleman didn't view the matter exactly in that light, however, and made a sturdy fight, which resulted in his discharge, there being no sufficient reason for the Court to doubt his sanity. The circumstances connected with this remarkable case, as shown by the evidence, are substantially as follows:

Simpson is a hale, hearty, well-to-do old gentleman, the possessor of a fine farm, and has been a resident of this county for thirty or forty years. He is well known to many of the old residents of Cleveland. He has two sons and one daughter, all "grown up." His wife died about two years ago, and, after a short season, he seems to have become possessed of an ardent desire and determination to again put his neck into the connubial noose. And, more than all, he must have a blooming young damsel of sixteen.

At first the children regarded their father's notion as a mere freak which he would never carry into effect, and it gave them no uneasiness. Without insinuating that there was anything mercenary in their objections to his engaging in another matrimonial campaign, the idea was exceedingly distasteful to them and they determined to prevent, if possible, the consummation of his marriage, should he attempt to carry out his cherished plan. At length he crossed the path of a maiden named Bowers, whose mother, for the fourth time a widow, lives in this city. He proposed and was accepted. Her mother at once gave her consent. Of course no one will for a moment suppose that either of them cast a thought upon the fertile fields, his herds of lowing kine and the old family mansion.

The aged lover, as if conscious that his remaining years were few, could not endure a long engagement. The nuptials were accordingly set for an early day, and he seemed in a fair way soon to enjoy the full fruition of his heart's desire. The question of a marriage settlement upon her was discussed between the lover, his *inamorata* and her mother. After much palavering it was agreed that the girl was to have fifty acres of land deeded to her *for life*, and in case of any heirs being born during the coverture, the property to go to them on her death, or to become absolutely vested in her in case of no heir at the time of Simpson's death.

But all this time the sons had their eyes and ears open, and they went on the war path determined to make it lively for him. They endeavored to prevent the issue of a marriage license, by stating the case to Judge Tilden, but the old man executed a flank movement upon them by getting a license at Elyrria. The fateful day was fast approaching and as a grand *coup de main* to checkmate the festive swain they caused his arrest on the charge of lunacy. The case was heard yesterday, and, as stated above, Simpson was discharged, but Judge Tilden gave him a sound lecture, warning him against deceitful and designing women.

The Conspiracy to Defraud an Insurance Company.

The Rochester *Chronicle* gives the following in relation to the alleged attempt to defraud the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, which was described in a dispatch published on Thursday morning:

The names of the persons arrested are: Albert J. Hyatt, *alias* Samuel R. Allen, Levi W. Norcross, George N. Bailey, George S. Hart, John H. Halliday, George Dowd, James S. Garlock and George B. Brand. The charge against all these parties is conspiracy to defraud—a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment—either or both. Hart and Halliday are also accused of perjury in swearing to the circumstances of the alleged accident by which it was pretended that Hyatt, *alias* Allen, lost his life. The parties named were arraigned before Police Justice Bryan yesterday afternoon, pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and were held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each, except Messrs. Garlock and Brand, the former of whom gave bail in the sum of $1,000 and the latter in $500. Halliday and Dowd failed to find sureties, and are still in custody.

Hyatt, the principal figure in this curious plot, admits his own share in the transaction. He says he never went into the water at all, but simply pulled himself ashore and started for home across the hills. He states that he was to receive less than $500 for his part of the job. Mr. Garlock denies all knowledge of the intended fraud. He claims to have taken an assignment of the insurance policy as a legitimate business transaction; that he paid $40 for it and was to have received $75 if the policy was redeemed within a year. We have not been able to learn precisely what connection Mr. Brand is alleged to have had with the matter. He occupies a part of Norcross & Bailey's office for the transaction of his law business, and may have been suspected on that account alone.

It has come to the knowledge of the police authorities that the plan to defraud the insurance company was concocted last Summer. Hyatt *alias* Allen was not in the job at first. Another man had agreed to be "drowned," and he, with several others, visited Canada to carry out the scheme. They went out in a sail-boat, from which he was to have fallen overboard, but the craft was capsized and all of the conspirators on board came near terminating their career then and there. The principal character then became alarmed and refused to go on with the business. To fill his place Hyatt was selected. His policy of insurance was taken out in August, and soon afterward it was arranged that he should be "drowned" in Braddock's Bay. He and two others actually went there for the purpose of doing the job, but the weather was so fair and the water so smooth that after the thing had been partially accomplished—Hyatt having been secretly set ashore and started home—the enterprise was abandoned for fear suspicion would be excited. At a later period the idea of transferring the scene of operations to Irondequoit Bay was broached and agreed upon.

Albert J. Hyatt, the man who is alleged to be the drowned Samuel R. Allen, is said to be a son of respectable parents residing in Henrietta. He has also relatives who are doing business in this city. He is a man about 28 years of age.

Some Very Sharp Talk about Washington.

Correspondence of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1869.

Things are in terrible shape here. Forty or fifty Congressmen going out for good next March, and only anxious to go out with full pockets. The lobby is here with a million of dollars, which is being paid out with perfect recklessness. All the subsidy schemes are in combination, and nothing in earth or Heaven but Ulysses S. Grant could save the country from robbery to the extent of two hundred millions between now and March. Grant is making a regular campaign of it; talks of nothing else, lobbies as persistently as "the other fellows;" declares that no man need expect anything from his Administration, who takes any part in the rascally schemes of the lobby, and apparently will just be able to pull through. Nothing can save us if he does not. Andrew Johnson's Administration is going out in a flood of corruption. The only hope is to stave off action on any and every subject, until we have an honest man in the White House.

There is a deal of finance talk here, but not much harmony. Schenck's bill, with its two simple provisions for declaring the public faith, and allowing gold contracts, is the most that can be got, and even that is doubtful, though he has strong backers in the House. The Senate will debate Sherman's more ambitious bill, but will not pass it. It is supposed to be his platform for the Treasury Department.

E. B.

Senator Sprague and Wife in the Maine Woods.

The Augusta (Me.) correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, under date of the 25th, writes:

"Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and his wife, have just returned on their way home from a brief visit to Roach River, on the east side of Moosehead Lake, the headquarters of the Kennebec Land and Water Power Company, in whose operations Senator Sprague is largely interested. The party, which was composed of Senator Sprague and his wife, and Col. DeWitt and J. M. Haines, went by rail from this city to Dexter, and were thence conveyed by relays of horses to the camp of the loggers, where they spent two days and two nights, "roughing it in the bush." The weather was still and cold, and the crisp atmosphere so clear that Mount Katahdin and other ranges could be distinctly discerned with the naked eye. This was Mrs. Sprague's first visit to a logging camp, and the charming scenery in that region, the operations of the loggers, and the novelty of the life of a backwoodsman, were fully appreciated by her and occasioned delight. The evenings were spent in reading and in listening to stories of bear hunting recited by one of the choppers. Mrs. Sprague braved the boreal rigors with remarkable fortitude, and was particularly struck with everything about her. She never before saw such an abundance of snow. The exhilarating effect of the atmosphere gave the party a keen, sharp appetite, and a nice mess of trout caught by Senator Sprague was particularly well relished."

Improved Omnibus.—The citizens engaged in getting up a line of omnibuses for Broad-street have had a model made of an improved two-horse omnibus, which it is proposed to introduce upon that thoroughfare. The seat for the driver is upon a platform similar to those on street cars, with a door at his side. The back part of the omnibus is rounded, having a door of entrance on each side, with steps so arranged that passengers can enter from the sidewalk without stepping into the street. The space in the rear of the entrance doors can be used as a seat for a conductor, if one should be needed.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Massachusetts Superior Civil Court has awarded Miss Clara E. Stone, of West Acton, $5,500 damages for breach of promise of marriage, in a suit against Edwin L. Sanborn, of Boston.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 31, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. CONNESS, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported adversely to the bill to incorporate the National Gold and Silver Mining Company of Washington, D. C. Another long discussion took place in the proposition to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on Inauguration Day. Mr. CRAGIN advocated the reconsideration of the vote refusing its use, and explained that it was now proposed to have a reception therein and not a ball. The Senate finally refused to reconsider by a vote of 29 to 21. Consideration of the special order for the day, the suffrage amendment, was postponed, and the appropriation bills were taken up and considered in its stead. Three, the pensio, the naval and the military academy appropriation bills, were amended and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and passed, providing for the payment of the compensation of collectors or assessors to assistant collectors or assistant assessors who may perform the duties of collectors or assessors on account of their suspension or illness. A vote was reached on the suffrage amendment. All amendments were rejected, and the joint resolution passed by the necessary two-thirds—yeas 150, nays 42. In Committee of the Whole the Indian Appropriation bill was considered for an hour, and then Mr. WOODWARD made an address in opposition to Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill. The House adjourned at 4:45 o'clock.

GENERAL.

It is said that certain overtures have been made to the United States Government by the authorities of Hayti and St. Domingo, which, if successfully carried out, will result in the annexation of those islands to the United States. At a special meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs yesterday, it is said, for the discussion of the matter, it was decided to report a resolution in the Senate on Monday declaring, in substance, that the Government would cheerfully accept and ratify any negotiations coming from the proper civil authorities and people of Hayti and San Domingo, having in view an intention to become a part of the territory of the United States.

The Commissioners to codify and revise the laws of Congress have submitted a preliminary report to Congress. They have finished the army, navy and public printing branches of their work, and find that it will be necessary to repeal five hundred acts and parts of acts and resolutions. The work on the postal service, Post Office Department, and Congressional printing is about done, and much other material is in hand but not ready for examination.

A murderous assault was made upon Detective WHIPPLE, of New-York, on Friday evening, by parties with whom he has been associated the past few weeks in order to ferret out the causes of the recent incendiarism in Rutland, Vt. He was brutally beaten and robbed of his watch and money. The parties, however, were arrested, and it is said the detective has evidence sufficient to show that they were the principal actors in the fires.

A Washington special says that Treasurer SPINNER has information that the amounts of public moneys on deposit in the broken Merchants' National Bank, at Little Rock, Ark., are larger than were supposed. Senator MCDONALD, President of the bank, declares that all Government deposits shall be paid in full.

It is reported that a letter has been received in Washington from Collector SMYTHE, authorizing the withdrawal of his name for confirmation as Minister to Russia.

Gen. HAWLEY has written a letter to the Republican State Committee of Connecticut, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Congress from the First District.

The wife of ALBERT D. PYKE, of Boston, died in Fitchburg, Mass., on Thursday last, under circumstances which led to the belief that she had been poisoned. She died in violent spasms, which the physicians declare were the result of arsenic. PYKE and a daughter of Mrs. PYKE by a former husband have been arrested on suspicion. It is said that there has been a criminal intimacy between the two.

The trial of the four alleged incendiaries, KELLY, KINGSLEY, LEWIS and STODDARD, at Northampton, Mass., was concluded yesterday. The jury, after an all night session, returned a verdict of acquittal. The prisoners immediately gave bail to answer other indictments for the same offence. The trial has occupied eleven days, and excited considerable interest in Western Massachusetts.

The blast furnace and outbuildings attached, belonging to ALGER & Co., at Cold Spring, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is quite heavy. During the fire a man named FREDERICK WARREN fell from the burning building, breaking his neck. He died instantly. He was a resident of Cold Spring, and leaves a wife and five children.

At the recent annual meeting of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, at Cleveland, the stockholders voted to sustain the action of the directors in protesting against the transfer of the lease by the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie Railroad. The new Board was authorized to take measures to receive the control of the road, it being claimed that under the laws of Ohio the Atlantic and Great Western has forfeited its lease of the Cleveland and Mahoning, by attempting to transfer it to a corporation outside of Ohio.

Ten buildings and shops on the north side of Main-street, Le Roy, were burned on Thursday night. The fire broke out in STEUBER's cabinet manufactory and extended west. Among the buildings destroyed was the German Hotel, the engine-house and BROWN's carriage manufactory.

The Montana Legislature adjourned on the 15th, and, unless called in extra session, will not reassemble till the first Monday of December, 1870. Helena is to have the Capitol, and Deer Lodge the Penitentiary.

Forty-one of the Ogeechee prisoners were committed for trial yesterday, at Savannah, on the charge of insurrection, and thirty-one were discharged.

The motion for a new trial in the case of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., convicted of the murder of Mrs. HILL, his mother-in-law, was overruled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Philadelphia yesterday, and the sentence of death pronounced upon the prisoner by Judge BREWSTER.

Gov. CRAPO, of Michigan, has been very ill again from an attack of his old disease, but is getting better.

Canadian papers deny that the Bank of Montreal lost $500,000 by lending money to New-York speculators affected by the Erie "corner," and says its losses from that source were inconsiderable.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections commenced its session at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, and examined several witnesses in the case of Mr. WILLET N. HAWKINS, Republican, who contests the seat in the Assembly of Mr. [illegible] DECKER, Democrat, from Richmond County. The case will be continued to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Mr. ANDREW PARRY was visited at 5 P. M. yesterday in his office, at No. 9 Coenties-slip, by two robbers, one of whom held a pistol to his head while the other took his portemonnaie, containing $200, from him. Their object accomplished, the bold thieves coolly bade him "Good night," and, quietly walking away, made good their escape.

SAMUEL HORSEY, the colored man who stabbed an Irishman named HOPKINS during the *mêlée* in Brooklyn on Friday, was arrested yesterday. He says he committed the act in order to save his own life.

A man named JAMES J. BUTLER, charged with attempting to levy blackmail upon Mr. JOHN H. WALSH, of this city, was arrested yesterday. He confessed his guilt.

The present owner of the American yacht *Sappho* has challenged the owner of the British yacht *Cambria* to another trial of speed, to take place in British waters next Summer.

A bold thief yesterday seized a package, containing $1,365, lying on the receiving teller's desk, in the Chatham National Bank, and attempted to make off with it. He, however, was seized as he was leaving the building, and is now in the Tombs.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held a meeting last night, at Germania Hall, for the purpose of arranging for an additional supply of funds, and for appointing a visiting committee to alleviate the needs of destitute Swiss residents of this City.

The sailors had a large meeting at Military Hall yesterday evening, and elected permanent officers for the Seamen's Society. The new reading-room, at No. 96 Oliver-street, is to be in part a shipping office for the members.

The Boston Labor Convention.

The New-England Labor Reform Convention, so long trumpeted for the mighty deeds it would perform, the light it would throw into dark places, the new suggestions it would make, met, fumed, fussed and adjourned, very much like other Conventions, having, so far as we can ascertain, added little to the literature and nothing to the practical solution of the labor question of the day.

We say this in no spirit of cynicism—the question is too grave for that; nor even in carping criticism, because we realize how difficult it is to do anything more than to *talk* of "Labor Reform," and to spin fine theories of bettering the laborer's condition. Nevertheless, it is fair to say that the enormous professions of this particular Convention should have been substantiated by something better in the sequel than rambling and barren discussion on greenbacks, woman's suffrage, the Indians, and the Eight-hour law.

The President, Mr. HEYWOOD, pitched the key for the Convention by instituting a "comparison between slavery and the labor system," claiming that it was "the old cause under a new name." The object of this speaker and the object of most of the speakers, seemed to be to justify themselves for transferring their work and talk from anti-slavery to anti-capital. Now, it is very clear that *this* is not the spirit in which to approach the labor question. If a gathering of professional reformers, who have been many years engaged in the cause of anti-slavery, on meeting face to face in a Labor Convention, find it necessary to mutually explain, it is all well enough—but *that* is not a practical solution of labor reform.

The drift of the resolutions, regarded broadly, seems to be to invoke the aid of legislation to artificially create a better equipoise between capital and labor. For example, it is declared that:

> "Free public markets should be provided in all centres of commerce; and railroads, express, water and telegraphic communication must cease to enrich corporate classes at the expense of the people, and, like the Post Office, become a part of the public service."

What does all this mean? That Government shall do all the buying and selling, as well as the railroading and expressing of the community? It cannot mean anything else, unless the pretty phrase "free public markets" means absolutely nothing at all. If it *does* mean that Government shall regulate all the work of the world for us, except drawing our breath, we shall soon be in the condition of one of Artemus Ward's heroes, who expired, giving as a reson for his untimely end, "We are governed too much."

Take, again, the greenback resolution. It runs thus:

> "We will wage uncompromising hostility to any and all schemes to return to that device of fraud and tyranny, that transcendant swindle upon the producing classes—specie payments; and in behalf of honest industry, in all its manifold relations of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, we insist that the notes of the National Banks give place to Treasury certificates of service, and that the war debt, by assessment upon the whole property of the nation, by greenbacks, or otherwise consistent with honor and the best interests of all, shall be speedily paid."

Of this, and the succeeding resolution declaring Gen. BUTLER to be "in the front rank of statesmen and economists," and the next one declaring that Government should, "to the extent of its taxes and other legitimate business, issue *Treasury certificates of service*, which, like postage and revenue stamps, will never depreciate," we can only say that we do not regard these schemes with the same enthusiasm as their author.

We say so the more freely, because we do not perceive that any two speakers agreed on the whole of the resolutions, and very few agreed on any of them.

A leading spirit of the Convention, for example, was GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who found the solution of the labor question in issuing $200,000,000 of greenbacks, and in preventing any imports of manufactured goods from England. We can hardly expect that another speaker, Mr. MORAN, the delegate from the "Free-trade League," agreed with *him*; nor did Mrs. E. L. DANIELS, evidently, agree with either, as she announced that "all existing evils are caused by a monopoly of land," and that "the land question should be considered before the money question." Mr. ORVIS thought it was not money, nor land, nor free trade, but a "high moral sentiment, making injustice impossible," that was wanted. Mr. FOSTER said the real monopoly was in railroads, and that to secure the labor reform it was necessary to put "excessive taxation on all shares above a certain number." This gentleman was soundly hissed, by the way, for saying he "did not believe in shortening the hours of labor," whereupon he told his audience that "as soon as he criticised their favorite theories, they became restive." Then Mr. JOSSELYN said the *real* desideratum was "women in Congress;" and Prof. DENTON (colored) said that what *he* wanted was borrowing money without usury; for "the time was coming when taking interest for the use of money would be a crime."

Thus, in fine, every doctor, male or female, had his or her own panacea for the ills of the laboring classes; and WENDELL PHILLIPS capped the climax by announcing that he was going in for something "practical," and then [illegible] on his wings of rhetoric.

Such, we say, is the story of the Convention, as we view it. It is lamentable that one effort after another on this great labor question comes to nothing. We need not on that account be discouraged; but, on the other hand, let us not imagine that empty breath is practical action.

State Bisections and Trisections.

Gen. GRANT, whose authority is invoked for or against everything nowadays, is cited by *Flake's Galveston Bulletin* as opposing the division of Texas. "He has expressed himself," we are told, "decidedly against dividing the State, and says the Convention has no authority to do so."

Whether the political anatomists, who are bent on carving Texas, will be hindered by this report, we cannot tell; but, in other States the eagerness for dissection is on the increase. Thus, for example, in Michigan, the Upper Peninsula proposed lately to secede from the Lower, and to call itself Ontonagon; but now it proposes to divide up Wisconsin also, taking unto itself Wisconsin's upper tier of counties. This movement for a new conglomerate State, to be called "Superior," is "gaining strength rapidly," we are told.

Now, whether Wisconsin will indemnify itself for territorial losses by preying on Iowa, and Iowa in turn on some contiguous State, and so on, is a question. As for Utah, it is already proposed to slice that up and parcel it about to the neighboring States and Territories. Down South, West Florida is on the point of seceding from the peninsula and annexing itself to Alabama, whereto it has "geographical affinities." Whereupon, the rest of Florida threatens to gravitate on Georgia; and considering the political, judicial, legislative and executive slough they are all sunk in down there, it might be the very best way out of their troubles. Then, as we have said, in Texas there are propositions to divide the State into two parts, into three parts, into *four* parts.

Passing to the Middle, or border, States, we found, the other day, West Tennessee saying to East Tennessee, "Wayward sister, depart in peace," and East Tennessee precipitating the adieu by declaring "We are ready to go empty-handed." West Virginia is already severed from Virginia. As to Pennsylvania, we rather think it will not set off "Transylvania," nor, despite Gov. HOFFMAN's message, do we believe Manhattan Island will secede from New-York, and, with Long Island and Staten Island, form an independent archipelago.

A very remarkable proposition on the "Division of States," was lately made in the TIMES by a correspondent, "J. C. H.," namely, that a Territory might have been created at the close of the war out of the region lying on the southern extremity of the Alleghany chain, comprehending the contiguous parts of Southwestern Virginia, Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia, with a corner from Northwestern South Carolina, equal together to an average sized State. The political writer in question added:

> "This ought to have been separately organized and governed as a Territory of the United States, at least until the surrounding districts out of which it had been taken should have reorganized under their old names as States; and which afterward should have been admitted as a separate State under the new name, *Dixie*, if you like, which it might have received as a Territory. Much might be urged in favor of the creation of a new State in this locality. Had a Territory under the direct administration of the national authority been erected there, at the close of the war, it would immediately have drawn immigration suited to its soil and capabilities, and would probably have had a prosperity of its own even before the surrounding planting regions had accommodated themselves to the new condition of things. It would very soon have had all the characteristics of those States in which negro slavery has been long unknown. This region was not adapted to slave labor, and never received from the States among which it has been parceled, and which were controlled by the planting interest, such legislation as was calculated to develop its resources."

We need only add that this remarkable proposition was originally launched during the progress of the war—in fact, long before its close, and before, therefore, the subject of the legal *status* of the Southern States had come under discussion. From it, possibly, came the famous Stevens project for dividing Texas, especially as the object of the former was significantly stated to be to erect thereby an enduring and "expressive monument of the political effect of secession."

Of course, the abolition of slavery, the deranged relations of the South and North, and the reconstruction of the States, have made this proposition *now* little more than a speculative possibility. It is still worthy of note, however, for the idea contained in it, especially in these days of "State division."

The New-York Docks.

It appears that the real estate interest of the upper and eastern half of the island is the powerful influence which has succeeded in renewing the efforts to remove the Hell Gate obstructions to the navigation of East River and Long Island Sound. The same interest is agitating the question of improved docks, bridges and tunnels on and over and under East River; the East Side and the East River Associations contemplate coöperative action to secure an improved system of wharves and piers and dikes; and, altogether, it would seem that at least one important interest is alive to the necessity of improving the extended river front of New-York. It is argued by those property-owners who have clamored for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions that the opening of that channel will be equally beneficial to themselves and the commerce of the City. At present all European vessels coming to this port are compelled to run one of two great dangers—the Hell Gate obstructions or the "pocket" formed by the New-Jersey and Long Island coasts, one of the most dangerous localities on the Atlantic coast. It is less dangerous, however, than the Hell Gate channel in its present condition, and the vessels in the European trade choose the least of the two evils. With the Hell Gate rocks removed, it is believed that the greater part of the European trade would enter Long Island Sound, at Montauk Point, and approach the City by the same route that the Sound steamers now do; but that instead of running the gauntlet of East River and rounding the Battery, to seek anchorage in North River, as the Sound steamers do now, the European traders would discharge at the docks which would be built above Thirty-fifth-street, on East River. The consequence would be a partial removal of the business quarter to the upper part of the island. In the enhancement of the value of real estate which would follow, the agitators anticipate the reward of their efforts.

The growing commerce of New-York demands, not precisely a greater water front, but certainly a more general use of that which it already possesses, and a more complete system of docks. There are few great maritime cities which have been less economical of their water front than New-York. Any one approaching this City by either of its lower ferries, or from the ocean, will be struck by the shabby aspect it presents; the meanest buildings, he will observe, are in its richest district along the wharves. There are to be seen there none of the marble palaces which make Broadway the finest street in America; none of the substantial granite structures which give the long wharves of Boston such a solid appearance. There is a promise that the front of the Battery will be made to look respectable when the National Government shall have built a new Custom-house there; but, if ever completed, it will only make more prominent the defect of the remainder of the buildings along East and North Rivers.

The wharves and piers are equally shabby in appearance, and totally unfit and inadequate to accommodate the commerce of the City. They consist of the simplest and by no means most substantial character of quays, running but a short distance into the stream, narrow as well as short, and no one of them affording any of the mechanical contrivances for loading and unloading ships with rapidity and economy, or space for the safe storage of goods. There are no basins in which loading and unloading ships may be protected from the effects of the changes in tide. The warehouses are mere sheds,—not one of them being fire or burglar proof; and most of the docks have not even this small protection from the rain. A change in all this must come in time, and the sooner the better. If the agitation of the property-holders in the upper part of the City hastens an improvement in the character of the docks in the present business quarter, it will have not been in vain.

The New Phase of the Temperance Question.

Rev. Mr. SPURGEON drinks wine; Dr. BELLOWS sees virtue in the vine; the Farmers' Club recommends American champagne; the golden fruit of California in a dozen years or so will be found on her hill-sides rather than in her mines; Massachusetts abandons her License law as a failure, and reverts, in despair, to the Prohibitive system, whose great defects she has already proven; Maine finds total abstinence from alcoholic stimulants leading to the excessive use of opium; it is in proof that in the Northern rum-drinking and beer-swilling countries dypsomania is painfully on the increase, while in the Southern vine lands, where everybody drinks, there is no drunkenness; and, altogether, it is clearly evident that the coming man will drink wine.

At least he ought to do so as a practical temperance measure. People are beginning to think of regulating this evil, which they cannot crush out; and practical as well as philosophical persons are looking to grape culture and the cheapening of good wines as the best means of checking the increase, if not of entirely eradicating the evil.

The statistics of drunkenness show a fearful increase of the habit, significantly enough wholly in the Northern climates. The English courts have tried 193,640 persons arrested for drunkenness annually for the last five years, against less than two-thirds of those numbers for the five years next preceding. In Russia the licensed drinking houses have increased from 460 to 2,500 in six years; and though among the wealthy and aristocratic classes drunkenness has decreased, in consequence of its having become unfashionable, the poorer classes have taken to hard drinking at a fearful rate. Fifteen hundred millions of dollars—more than half our national debt—are spent annually in this country for liquors of the very worst kind, and it appears that New-York City is the only one in the country which can show a decrease in the number of drinking houses, 2,419 having been abolished by the present Excise Board in three years. During the same time the liquor shops of Boston have increased in number from 1,900 to 2,500 under a similar law differently administered. In short the temperance movement appears to be a success only in the wine-growing countries where everybody drinks the pure juice of the grape diluted with water.

The evidence of all this is not new, but the fact has lately been brought more prominently to notice by inquiries into the subject by distinguished writers and foreign Government agents. Dr. DRAPER's theory of climatic influences appears to be a decided success as far as the use of stimulating drinks is concerned. Dr. BELLOWS when in Europe lately, made it his special business to diligently seek for drunkards "in the places where, in our country, they would be found," and he has left some curious records of his experience in his "Old World in its New Face." "In the heart of the beer country of Germany," he finds that "many of the people are kept heavy and poor" by the use of this beverage—(beer.) In Berlin he records that the "consumption of both whisky and beer is on the increase, and beer is used to a stupefying degree, I was somewhat horrified to find," he also says, "in common use among field laborers, both women and men, in certain districts aside from the Rhine" (the wine-growing district of Germany,) "a fiery alcoholic drink called potato-whisky, strong, intoxicating and full of fusel oil."

But of the wine-growing countries his evidence is very different and far more encouraging. "It is much to be regretted," he says, "that the friends of temperance have of late been trying to unsettle the opinion that drunkenness is rare in the vine-growing countries. It is so patent in France and in Germany, (it is Rhineland he refers to here,) that intemperance in the form of drunkenness is a most exceptional vice, that only willful blindness or partisanship could deny it. I do not recollect to have seen one tipsy man since I left Paris, and only one in Paris, and I have, diligently sought the places where, in our country, they would be found. The truth is, wine is one of the most common and one of the most beautiful gifts of Providence—an article joined with corn in the praises of the saints. The countries which possess it understand its use and are just as little subject to excess in using wine as in using corn."

But it appears from late statistics of the French Government, collected by the French academicians, that the greatest intemperance is displayed less in the use of intoxicating drinks than in the abuse of intoxicating drugs. Every nation in existence appears to have its special and peculiar drug for purposes of intoxication. There is the fungus in Siberia and Northern Asia, and 40,000,000 get drunk upon it; ten times that number eat and smoke opium in Southern Asia; in Persia, India, Turkey, all Africa, and on the east coast of South America, the use and abuse of hasheesh is common among three hundred millions of people; the people of the west coast of South America to the number of ten millions abuse their cocoa; one hundred millions of those in the Pacific islands, Eastern Archipelago and Southern Asia misapply their betel pepper; and nine hundred millions of Americans, Europeans, Asiatics and Africans get intoxicated on tobacco. It is noticeable, in the opinion of the French *savants*, that the most disgusting of these drugs, tobacco, has the greatest number of willing victims, and that cocoa, which has the most virtues and fewest evil effects, has the smallest number of admirers; while the most pernicious, opium, dulls the senses and destroys the health of the next greatest number of patrons. It is a fact which the French *savants* do not call attention to, that this latter drug, opium, is coming to be most extensively used in this country, particularly where the use of alcoholic stimulants has been prohibited, as, for instance, in Maine; while so great has been the increase in its consumption elsewhere that an effort is now making in this State to establish a hospital for the cure and reformation of unfortunates addicted to the opium habit.

We cannot better or more briefly point our moral than to again quote Dr. BELLOWS, chosing a passage of great practical sense and appropriateness to the present condition of the temperance movement. "I wish," he says, "we could manage to fight intemperance in America with some other weapons than direct prohibition. It is not the radical cure, and will necessarily have dangerous reactions."

Overend, Gurney & Co.

After having been suffered to drop for more than twelve months, the great Overend & Gurney case is once more before the Courts in England. Few commercial failures, if any, have ever taken the financial world so completely by surprise, or caused such wide-spread distress in non-commercial circles, as that of the great discount-house in Lombard-street. The wealth of the firm was reputed to be enormous, and every partner in the concern passed in the public estimation as a millionaire up the very last moment. So great was the confidence in the position of the firm, the soundness of its business and the integrity of its conductors, that when, in 1865, the good-will of the concern was sold for £500,000 to a joint stock company, the £50 shares were eagerly taken up, and very soon, £15 having been paid, commanded a premium of £7, or nearly fifty per cent. In less than a year, however, the new Company suspended business, with liabilities amounting to £24,000,000, and assets barely reaching £21,000,000. There were long and intricate legal proceedings connected with the winding up, and the shareholders vainly attempted to evade their liability to the call of the remaining £35 per share which was necessary in order to satisfy the claims of depositors and other creditors. It then came out that for years previous to the transfer the house had been losing at the rate of £500,000 a year, that it was hopelessly insolvent at the time the "good-will" had been purchased for half a million sterling, and that the members of the old firm must have been fully cognizant of all this at the time they received the purchase money and made the representations on the strength of which the shares in the new Company were taken. It was alleged, however, that they had acted under the firm impression that the difficulties of the concern were merely temporary, and that they had given evidence that such was their belief by retaining large amounts of the new stock in their own hands. So high had been the standing, both commercial and social, of all connected with the house of OVEREND & GURNEY, that not only the general public, but even the sufferers themselves were willing to put the best construction on their conduct, and for more than a year it seemed as if the matter were likely to drop out of sight.

But the other day one of the shareholders who was either more sore than his fellows about the loss of his money, or less inclined to take everything for granted on account of the great name of GURNEY, brought a charge against the directors of the Company, (three of whom had been members of the old firm,) of fraud and conspiracy; they, he alleged, having all been parties to the deception by which the public had been induced to invest money in, and incur liabilities on behalf of, a bankrupt undertaking. No name stood higher than that of GURNEY in the roll of London merchant princes. Its bearers had been long distinguished not only for their business reputation, but, together with other members of the great Quaker cousinhood of which they formed a part, for the sincerity of their Liberal principles in politics, the extent of their benevolence, and the earnestness of their philanthropy. Yet two of the oldest and most respected members of the family are now prisoners on a charge of conspiracy, false pretences and fraud. And as far as the proceedings have yet gone, the case against them has become darker each day. They are charged, in effect, with having deliberately made use of their character and high reputation in order to defraud professional men out of their earnings, retired tradesmen out of their modest competence, and widows and orphans out of their means of livelihood—for these were the classes by whom the shares were cheifly held at the time of the failure—to the enormous amount of £3,000,000—a twentieth part of the revenue of Great Britain. Whether a technical conviction can be obtained or not remains to be seen. But the verdict already pronounced, upon the evidence now laid before the public, by the unanimous voice of the English Press is in itself a fearful punishment to men in the position of the prisoners. And now that they are once fairly within the clutches of the criminal law, they can have no hope of hushing matters up. Unless they emerge with their characters thoroughly vindicated, they are branded for life as swindlers, without possibility of rehabilitation. We only wish that the conduct of all on this side of the Atlantic against whom charges of a similar nature might be brought was as certain to meet with as rigid an investigation as that which English justice, slowly it may be, but surely, has called upon the directors of OVEREND & GURNEY to face.

Suicide and the German Population.

According to official returns, there occurred in New-York City, during the year 1868, no less than 106 suicides, and of this number 48 were of German birth. A comparative table of the cases of *felo de se* for the years 1867 and 1868 shows the following nationalities:

	1867.	1868.
German	35	48
American	18	24
Irish	14	10
English	5	3
Unknown	10	21
Total	82	106

This table exhibits the proportion of German suicides in the aggregate number of suicides of nationalities stated, of 53 per cent. in 1867 and 56¼ per cent. in 1868. Thus the remarkable fact appears that the Germans make up over one-half of the contingent of that small army which has willfully destroyed itself during the past two years in this City.

The population of the Island of Manhattan is estimated at about 1,000,000 persons, and of this number those of German nationality are not far short of 250,000, or one-fourth of the aggregate of the inhabitants. The fact that this mysterious preponderance of Teutonic suicides exists, is no less startling than curious, and certainly calls for consideration. The circumstance cannot be explained on the hypothesis that extreme poverty on the part of newly-arrived emigrants is the superinducing cause. This view of the case is refuted by the fact that Irishmen, until lately, have immigrated here in larger numbers, and mainly in worse circumstances, than the Germans, and Irishmen contribute a very small proportion to the aggregate number of suicides, while the very large number of native-born inhabitants of the City have furnished only one-quarter of the total.

We must look deeper than this for the explanation. Unlike the Irishman, the German emigrant has not the advantage, on arriving here, of understanding the language of the country, and consequently of feeling "at home," and being comparatively safe from the wiles of swindlers. The Irishman, also, enjoys for the most part a more vigorous constitution than the German—a robust physique being as much a characteristic of the Celt as a vivacious temperament.

Moreover, there is a difference between nearly all the conditions of living in America and those existing in Germany, to which the newcomer cannot assimilate himself. The changes overwhelm the poor and inexperienced emigrant, and he cannot give up his long-cherished habits without making his life intolerable to him. These influences do not affect the less-educated classes so much as they do those of better birth, who succumb under trials, unless they are blessed with a strong character and clear mind. Other causes which drive the German self-murderer to his last step may often be found in his longing to return to the Fatherland, especially if there be an impossibility of his satisfying the craving, and in the tendency of the Teutonic mind to ponder over suffered wrongs and to look at the gloomy aspect of all things.

On the other hand, the thousands of Germans who at once after coming to this country settle down on farms in the West which mainly belong to them, are undoubtedly the healthiest element of our foreign immigration. This class, for the most part, is composed of those who have been substantial farmers in Germany who have been used to agricultural labor. Suicide among them is of rare occurrence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hellenes of Western Greece have resolved to do Lord BYRON the poetic justice which his own people have denied him. They are about to give him a statue in the town of Missolonghi, where he died in 1824, as lonely as he had lived, in the midst of his wild Suliote bodyguard. The Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls, London, have for half a century refused to put up his completed statue in the cathedral, and they were right; because the poet never went into any church when he was alive, and also because the statue was a bad one. The Greeks will probably do better—in every respect. They owe him some gratitude, for he greatly aided that poetic fervor which, in a great measure, liberated Greece. In advocating her cause he had the redeeming good fortune to die. "Nothing in life became him so well as his manner of leaving it."

Our friend and neighbor, Russia, does not "keep time" in the general march of modern progress. She is "bringing again the shadow that had gone down on the sun-dial of Ahaz"—forcing back, in fact, on the Poles, the old Julian chronology which their enlightened nation set aside centuries ago. It was only in 1752 that England adopted the existing Gregorian calendar, which then jumped eleven days—making, say, the first of the month the twelfth,—to the bewilderment of some poor malcontents of London, who went about in a rage demanding back their "eleven days"—as HOGARTH so pleasantly records. Russia always kept the Julian count, and now, the Czar ALEXANDER orders Poles to do likewise—thus throwing the last barbarous barleycorn on the back of the unfortunate camel.

The *Manufacturer and Builder* makes a capital suggestion to mechanics, who in their trades' unions have abundantly demonstrated their willingness to economize and lay up money out of their wages to carry out a *strike*. It proposes an association, whose funds shall be started by subscription and regular dues, taking as its object the purchase of some accessible tract of land in New-Jersey or elsewhere, the cutting it up into building lots large enough for a cottage and a little garden, and the erection one by one of a group of small houses. Each house, as it is finished by the common labor and the common fund, to be vested in the subscriber whose name comes first on the list, at a rate ten per cent. above its cost; the purchaser to pay a monthly rent (applicable to payment for the house) and to continue his weekly subscription or dues to the common building fund. This would be something of an undertaking, but it looks feasible, and it would be easier, more profitable, pleasanter and vastly more sensible than spending money in *strikes*.

The worst and harshest treatment which cruel men inflict upon horses is exceeded by the torture which these animals endure in slipping upon the City pavements in Winter after the "calks" have worn off their shoes. An ingenious and humane Yankee has at last invented a horse-shoe of such form that the "calks" may be renewed at pleasure without removing the shoe from the foot of the animal. Careful horsemen know how much it injures a horse to slip, but the careless and inconsiderate scarcely think of the pain, even when an animal slips down many times a day.

The English officials in China seem determined to make the most of the little time left them for carrying out their old policy before the Burlingame treaty comes into operation. Mr. MEDHURST, the English Consul, not only marched four hundred marines through Yangchow, just as a demonstration of triumphant force, but compelled the Viceroy of Nankin to give up his pet ewe lamb—a small screw steamer which he himself had imported, and which he begged with tears in his eyes to be allowed to keep. Several English journals, however, condemn this mode of dealing with local authorities, which is totally at variance with the spirit of the policy now accepted by the British Government. Lord CLARENDON will have hard work to keep some of his over-zealous subordinates in check. It is worthy of note, too, that the English missionaries, who in former days were the first to invoke the aid of cutlasses and muskets, have now come to the conclusion that the mere display of force causes in itself the greatest injury to their cause.

Gray squirrels in large numbers were plentiful in the New-York market during the past week. They were large and fat, and by many persons are considered a delicacy. This sort of meat, however, being comparatively new in this latitude, the animals have been offered for sale without finding purchasers at offers which would cancel the freight bills. Under these circumstances the farmers of Illinois will find it more profitable just now to sell their swine and eat their squirrels. Prime pork is quite scarce in the markets and would sell readily at high prices. The supply of dressed hogs during the past week did not exceed 6,000, while the average weekly supply for 1868 amounted to 18,000.

A prominent member of what is known as the Tammany Ring has purchased recently in this City half a million dollars' worth of real estate, entirely free of incumbrances. This is a fact worth noting, as the person in question was in exceedingly poor circumstances a few years since when he first entered the political arena. Few men are successful as politicians, but those who flourish in this particular branch of activity generally find that the favors of fortune fall upon them in anything but a niggardly manner.

The letter of Col. CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, discouraging competitive drills between the different militia organizations, which we recently took occasion to commend for its soundness, has had the effect of killing the mischievous project. We are informed that the idea has been entirely abandoned. It is very certain that the scheme was fraught with hardship for individual members of the various regiments; was provocative of jealousies and envyings; and no good could have come out of it.

An exhibition of nerve as well as zeal has just been made by United States District-Attorney TRACY, of the Eastern District, in his determination to bring to justice a number of persons who are believed to have defrauded the Government of large amounts of money on fictitious "drawback" claims, and the country will award him proper credit for his praiseworthy course. Mr. TRACY's official mission seems to be the bringing of influential knaves to the bar of justice and surrounding them with the evidence of their delinquencies, affording them no escape from the penalty of their crimes. The Devlin and Callicot whisky cases were good illustrations of Mr. TRACY's mode of reaching the smaller fry of criminals, by using the less important for the conviction of the more important and baser grade of offenders. These "drawback" cases, which are now for the first time developed, promise to reveal a new and startling chapter in the history of bold frauds upon the Government of the United States.

It is certainly a very serious matter for a Police officer to be a confederate of burglars, and if the complaint of this character now under investigation at Police Headquarters shall be substantiated, the offender can scarcely be adequately punished. There is a great deal of feeling expressed just now at the sins of omission and commission of which the Police force is guilty, and, doubtless, there is considerable reason for dissatisfaction. It is something more than a groundless popular clamor. We observe that an attempt has been made, somewhat unsuccessfully, to arouse the Legislature to action in the premises by calling its attention to the mutterings of the Press and the people. If an investigation is necessary, let us have it; but by all means put upon the Committee men who can serve with "clean hands."

If we don't let the French Company land their cable on some part of our strand, they will be likely to land it near Forefather's Rock, at Duxbury, having already made application to the Legislature of Massachusetts, while the Springfield *Republican* and other papers say the people up there would be happy to terminate the dispute—put an end to the coil by giving the "coigne of vantage" the foreigners are looking for. Some persons may consider the cable to be one of the "foreign entanglements" we have been warned against. But the thing seems inevitable; and in some little time we shall have half a dozen of such lines, very probably, invading our coasts from the Atlantic. None of our Mrs. Partingtons can keep them out.

Two Mohammedan Princes—sons of the Viceroy of Egypt—have been sent to Western Europe for their education—one to London, and the other to the French capital. The Paris pupil has been provided with a house expensively and elegantly furnished, a stable full of blood horses and a cellar full of wines. He will, no doubt, very quickly learn everything that belongs to the peculiar civilization of that grand fashionable centre, and in time become "the sweetest, rascaliest young Prince" to be found anywhere. His British brother will have more "London particular" in his mode of education, but doubtless in the end he will show himself as true a Gypsy Prince as the other.

A member of the "Ladies Club" has been offering a sensible resolution on the subject of dress, pleading the cause of liberty in the same. We join her in this movement, and implore those tyrants over the fairest part of creation to let women have some decent covering for the head. It is a most vital part, connected with the brain, the neck and the spinal marrow, and it is a horror to see ladies of all ages going about in the Wintry air with only a roll of hair on the back of the head, and a sort of ornamental pen-wiper on the top of it. We hope to see the day when women may bring up the heavy *panier* costume and arrange it comfortably round their ears. This needed reform will come, of course, when they get the ballot-franchise, and assume the attitude of Liberty, who, herself, as everybody knows, never appears without her respectable covering for the head.

There is a curious fact in regard to taxation in Italy which may well make us all earnest in our own revenue reforms. The Italians, on an average, pay *per capita* 40 francs a year Government taxes, and 40 francs provincial and municipal taxes—all told, 80 francs. The French people, for all we hear so much of the enormous taxes of the Emperor's Government, and for all their marked superiority over the Italians in activity, enterprise, commerce and wealth, pay but about 53 francs each annually. And this difference of 27 francs, or say in round numbers five dollars gold, which in the aggregate is an immense sum, is all owing to the vast amounts lost in the process of *collection*. *Verb. sap. suf.*

The people of New South Wales are putting on airs of ancestry; and in imitation of older and longer-settled communities, must have their "anniversary"—though at first sight one would say this is chronological impossibility. But they very correctly remember that they were first found out, so to speak, by JAMES COOKE, the circumnavigator, and will commemorate the Captain's landing by a "World's Fair" in 1870. On this occasion they are resolved to have the *Great Eastern*—that grand necessary feature in all oceanic displays or achievements of the first-class—to bring out passengers for the round trip, and then, after a time, carry a cable to Java, and enable them, *viâ* India, to reach the mother country with an electric touch. Australia certainly means to be something more than the fifth wheel in the world's coach.

Prof. **Laboulaye**, of Paris, the accomplished author, philosopher and friend of America, has publicly announced his purpose of accepting an invitation to visit this country. In an address, he referred to the free political meetings in America as models which should in course of time be introduced to France, and then he added:

> "Speaking of America, he mentioned as a secret, which of course would go no further, that a committee in the United States had lately done him the honor to intimate that the Americans desired to see him; and inasmuch as America was a long way off, and the means of getting there costly, they had proposed to pay all his traveling expenses, and offer him an *honorarium* of $200 for every lecture that he delivered. He had never hitherto flattered himself that his lectures were worth $200 apiece, but it was not for him to question the spontaneous liberality of Americans, and he had accepted their friendly offer."

There is no doubt that Prof. **Laboulaye** will receive a warm welcome in this country, not merely because of his course during our war, but on the ground of his merit as a scholar and thinker.

The great agitation just now in English politics is the substitution of voting by ballot instead of *viva voce*, as is now the general custom. The opinion of all the journals seems to be united in believing that balloting will not be so much a cure for bribery as for intimidation. The rough element at English elections is something that we, with all our reckless talking, know very little of. The Earl of Dalkeith, at a banquet lately given him in Edinburgh, said:

> "If Liberal principles are to be carried out, is it necessary that they should be carried out by means of intimidation, husting and saliva? I do not wish to say more on that subject, but it is a painful reality which has occurred at so many of the elections in Scotland at this time, that I think we have a right to complain of it, and ask that we should be allowed, freely and independently, without any interference, to give our votes in favor of whoever we may choose."

The members of different parties are generally so well known to partisans and opponents at their polling places that the privacy of a ballot will be no protection. "Intimidation and husting," we should say, might be obviated as we in New-York have stopped election fights, by plenty of Police and no whisky. But the "saliva" is a point beyond our civilization. We would meekly suggest, however, that perhaps a general drunk the day before election might cause a sufficient aridification of the electoral salivary glands as to make them safely barren for the momentous day.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

The Rogers Murder—Causes of the Prevalence of Crime.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the late murder of Mr. **Rogers**, a well-known and respectable citizen, has excited an interest beyond that which has been exhibited in the many instances of homicide which have occurred during the last few years in this City, and as at this time public attention seems directed toward the rapid increase of this particular species of crime, and to be meditating upon the insecurity of life in this City, and upon the immediate necessity of relief, I trust I may be allowed, through your columns, to give expression to the thought of very many citizens, who, like me, are willing to pay liberally for protection, but who insist upon receiving some consideration for their money.

Before referring to the last most brutal outrage, let me ask to what, more than anything else, may justly be attributed the present dangerous condition of our City. Is it that we have no laws which adequately punish crimes? Is it that our magistrates and prosecuting officers are so poorly paid that they cannot afford to give us the full benefit of their time and attention? Certainly these cannot be the causes, for our laws, if enforced, are sufficiently stringent, and not one of our Police Magistrates has an income of less than $10,000 a year, and our prosecuting officer receives $15,000 a year as salary alone, and is allowed beside, three assistants at salaries of $5,000 each, with numerous clerks at reduced rates. Is it that our magistrates and prosecuting officers are ignorant of their duties? This cannot be the case, for nearly all of them are men who have held their offices for years, and who must, from the necessity which grows out of experience, have learned the ways and plans and character of the depraved and vicious, and probably they themselves would resent with indignation any imputation of ignorance. Is it that they are not upheld by the respectable portion of the community? That certainly cannot be the reason, for those who are courageous enough, in these disordered times, to express themselves aloud, vehemently protest against the present condition of things, and those who are not so courageous, secretly pray for a change.

If then we have adequate laws and intelligent and well-paid magistrates and prosecuting officers, who would be upheld by the community in the proper discharge of their duties, why are we not properly protected? This question can be answered only in one way—they lack either courage or will—and without either of these they are utterly unfit to fill their positions. Let me illustrate my meaning by examples. There are at this time in the Tombs, if not very recently admitted to bail, more than a dozen persons charged with murder, who have been there for months without trial, one particularly, who in June or July last, shot to death one of the most efficient officers of the Police force, after repeatedly threatening to take his life, and subsequently boasting that he had done so.

Again. In this city are men who are at present under indictment in this county for murder and other offences of the highest character, who, though nominally under bail, walk our streets with more security from punishment than you or I.

In this city, and perfectly well known to the Magistrates, are families of thieves and desperadoes who have been indicted over and over again, but who never receive punishment; and there are houses, even hotels, alike well known to the authorities, which are as much the public resort of thieves and villains of all kinds, as are the St. Nicholas or the Fifth-avenue Hotels, the stopping places of respectable people. And there are wards in this City so controlled by thieves and desperadoes that they can cast the elections which way they like, and it being perfectly immaterial to them, except as it affects themselves, they do cast them for whichever party can insure them the most immunity and protection.

True, there are many sneak thieves, and shoplifters, and poor prostitutes, and some burglars who have failed to take the proper precautions against surprises, who are monthly sent to the Penitentiary and the State Prison; but there are no hangings, and seldom a desperado of note and never one of political prominence who finds his way to our public institutions.

No one can truthfully deny that I have fairly stated the position of affairs in this City, or that I have not rather underrated than overdrawn the sad picture of our condition. To the community at large, who have hitherto been too indolent and careless to notice the evils as they have increased about them, these statements may seem exaggerated, but in the mind of the man acquainted with public life, or conversant at all with Metropolitan jobs and plans, they will find an immediate response.

Now then, what effect does this state of things have upon the wicked and depraved? Does it not incite them to fresh acts of villainy? Do they not by impunity from punishment grow in crime, and is it not fair to presume that under such encouragement the petty thief becomes the hardened robber, and the bar-room broiler the midnight assassin? When they learn that the surest protection to them for their crimes is to be efficient at the polls, is it strange that they congregate and overrule and overawe respectable citizens, and that they should estimate their own value and the amount of protection due to them by the number of votes they can control or cast?

Is it then very strange that an old man should be assaulted in the early morning, in a quiet street, by one of these persons, who with probably no motive, at first, other than robbery, at last, to escape detection and arrest, plunged his knife into him? This case differs but little from hundreds of others which barely secure a passing notice, and yet witness the apparent interest which is manifested! And why is this? It is not that Mr. **Rogers** was one of our most prominent and wealthy citizens. While acknowledging his respectability and high-toned character as a man, he was not prominent. This is what caused the interest in this case. On the principle that a guilty person needs no accuser, the authorities felt that the eye of the public was becoming centred upon them. They felt that they must arouse, and at least manifest some interest in this case. Much as such things are to be regretted, meetings have been held in this City, of late, to consider the proper steps to be taken to produce a change, and the necessity for vigilance committees has been freely discussed. The authorities have felt the public pulse, and it is to be hoped have gained wisdom through this old man's death.

Now then let me ask, whether the murder of Mr. **Rogers**, as well as the thousands of other crimes committed yearly in our City, is not directly traceable to either the want of will or want of courage on the part of those upon whom we have conferred honors and powers? Occupying now the offices most prominent in the City for remedying the evils we complain of are two gentlemen—one recently elected City Judge, and the other appointed to fill the office he now holds. They bring with them to their positions records of past efficiency and respectability. They are both gentlemen, who understood well the deplorable condition of affairs in this City, and as I sincerely believe, are both desirous of affording proper protection to life and property. Their relative positions are such that they can work effectively and in harmony. Let us hope and pray that they will realize the fact that for years there has been no such public awakening as at present, and that they will trust their future prospects and ambitious aspirations to the respectable inhabitants of this county, and earn as they easily can, by following the dictates of their own consciences, the good wishes and votes of that class of the community.

Let me add a word in reference to our Police. Is it right that so much blame should be cast upon this body, because the murder of Mr. **Rogers** occurred while no policeman was near—or, to make the proposition broader, is it fair to be continually decrying their efficiency because so many crimes are committed in the City when they are not present or within call?

It appears to me, that while as in all large bodies of men, there are some who are useless and even depraved, yet as a whole they are well organized and efficient, and for the pay they receive, remarkably so. The inefficiency of the Police, if it can be so called, arises from the fact that the force is not one-half large enough. In most of the wards a policeman cannot, with proper regard to the duties imposed upon him, pass any given point upon his beat more than once in a half hour; and such being the case, when it is presumed that thieves, burglars and assassins avail themselves of such knowledge, how can it be expected they should be on the alert in every instance?

One word more in regard to the manner in which the murderer of Mr. **Rogers** is being traced, and I have done. From the day of the homicide until the present time, the murderer has been communicated with and informed, by the authorities through the daily papers, of what clues they have, what objects they wish to obtain, what officers are in search for him, what light they have received, how near or how far they are away from his hiding spot, and whether they are sanguine of success or depressed in spirits.

Then, we have a large reward offered for the apprehension of a particular man, and the whole community stand anxiously waiting his arrest—assured that upon his arrest depends the unraveling of the mystery. Detectives are sent in all directions, who are always very near him, but never down upon him. A very diminutive individual walks quietly into the Station-house and informs the Sergeant on duty that he is the man wanted, that he has just seen the notice, and that he can prove he was at home at the time of the murder, and has not been away from his house for more than two or three hours at a time for several weeks. The detectives are deprived of their anticipated reward—the small man becomes an elephant on their hands, and all that is wanted to cap that farce is his demand for the reward to which he is entitled, and which cannot be refused with honor by our Chief Magistrate. Then comes another still larger reward and immunity from punishment offered for testimony against some one and anybody, which, if accepted by any one, must be accepted by a villain, who is as fairly entitled to punishment as the man who actually struck the blows. Does any one doubt but that the cross-examination of such a man by an astute lawyer, would of itself cast such a doubt upon the minds of a jury that they would acquit? One would almost imagine from the course of this so-called investigation that the very best efforts were being used to prevent the murderer of Mr. **Rogers** from being punished.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1869. A Citizen.

The Whisky Frauds—How they are Committed—Defects of the Law.

New York, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Whisky" has done well to lay before your readers an account of the working of the new law relative to distilled spirits. The country has been awfully deceived in relation to the supposed success of an event devoutly to be desired, namely, the faithful enforcement by Government officials of the law for the collection of the tax on distilled spirits. For I assume, that without the connivance of Government officials the law as it now is, cannot be violated to any great extent by distillers. The principal means of fraud exist with compounders of spirits, who are invariably to be found in close proximity to distilleries. Under the law, as it existed prior to July, 1868, the Government found many large rectifying houses adjoining distilleries, and whisky was piped or otherwise removed from distilleries to adjoining rectifying houses, without payment of tax, when, of course, it was immediately branded "Rectified," and sent into the market as legitimately tax-paid whisky, and usually sold for much less than the same whisky could be made for, tax paid. These facts were pretty well exposed in the recent trial of **Dr. Blaisdell** and **Eckel**. Now, to a great extent, the same frauds are committed at the present time, the only difference being that compounding houses have taken the place of rectifying houses; the only difference being simply the term applied to the establishment. The compounding houses answer the purpose of the distiller quite as well as the rectifying house formerly did. Whisky is now transferred to the compounder, (who is usually a partner of the distiller,) next door to the distillery, without payment of tax, and then stamped by a Government gauger as "tax paid," and at once put upon the market and sold on 'Change, at from two to five cents per gallon less than regularly distillery-stamped whisky, and at much less than whisky can be brought to this market from Chicago. If there were not immense frauds committed in this City and Brooklyn would this state of affairs exist? Every one who chooses to think of the matter a moment, must admit that so long as whisky is selling in our City at about the price of the same article in Chicago, there must be a screw loose somewhere, and I will tell you why. Corn is worth in Chicago 50 cents per bushel; the same corn sells here at 90 cents per bushel. Rye in Chicago is worth $1 19 per bushel; here, $1 47. Barrels are also cheaper in Chicago. Besides, the distilleries in the West are generally larger than those in the City, consequently can be run more cheaply. In view of these facts, how is it possible to make whisky in New-York and pay the tax, and sell at Chicago prices?

Your correspondent, "Whisky," observes at the conclusion of his remarks that the great whisky frauds have been transferred from the East to the West. I don't know how he arrives at this conclusion. In this City whisky, regularly stamped at the distillery, sells higher than whisky stamped by a compounder. In Ohio and Illinois just the opposite facts exist, and I claim this to be a strong argument to prove that there is more illicit whisky made here than in the West. Whisky, when compounded, is supposed to be improved in quality in some way—at all events, it must have gone through some manipulation or change after leaving the distillery, and this change must of necessity add to the cost of the whisky, as it must be re-gauged and a compounder's stamp must be obtained; besides this expense, which would be, say 1 cent per gallon, the compounder has to pay to the Government a tax of 1 per cent. on his sales, which nearly equals 1 cent more per gallon; and yet whisky so compounded can at all times be bought on 'Change at from 2 to 5 cents per gallon less than whisky direct from a distillery, although I have shown that it actually costs the compounder 2 cents per gallon after he buys it from the distiller.

Your correspondent, "Whisky," states that most of the distilleries here have stopped running, and that cheap whisky from Ohio and Illinois controls this market. I grant him most of the distilleries in this City and Brooklyn are not running. Three extensive distilleries are in operation in the upper part of the City, and two in Brooklyn, besides several smaller ones. These distilleries make probably 300 or 400 barrels per day, and then whisky can be bought at 94 and 96 cents per gallon, whereas Ohio and Illinois is quoted at $1 and $1 01 per gallon, and was sold at the latter price yesterday. In Cincinnati whisky is worth 95 cents per gallon; in Chicago 93 cents per gallon. It is a well-known fact that Western whisky always commands a higher price than whisky made in this City. The better class of dealers prefer Western whisky, even at an advance of 5 cents per gallon, over City whisky, for the reason that they believe it to be regularly tax-paid, and know that made here is not tax-paid, in most cases. Let Congress pass a bill placing compounding-houses on the same footing with rectifiers, and we will see less illicit whisky flooding our market, to the prejudice of Western distillers who comply with the law.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

THEATRICAL.

Various Notes of Various Places, Plays and Players.

The Sunday concerts are in flourishing order again. Two are announced for this evening. Mr. **Theodore Thomas** is to give his popular orchestral concert, now looked forward to each week as a pleasant source of entertainment, by the frequenters of Steinway Hall. The other entertainment will take place at Irving Hall, and will be given by the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union.

Mr. **Brougham** has had almost as much as he could do, for the past few nights, to answer the demands of his audiences for speeches—which he has satisfied with a number of those mercurial and embarrassed addresses so familiar to those who are acquainted with J. B. Nevertheless the busy B. has found time also to work the mine of local popularities for new matters with which to improve his "Review for 1868"—and next week these new gems are to be set in the burlesque. They comprise: "A Velocipede Song"—which Miss **Effie Germon** will sing, and a New-York can-can, and a touch of the madrigal mania, &c.—or, as the happy author calls them—Ravingmadrigals, Velocipedementia, Upinabaloonatics, Cancanibalistics, Humptydumptyidiotics, &c.

The **Worrell** Sisters have departed from their New-York Theatre, and during the next four weeks will offer their peculiar charms for the admiration of Pittsburg and Chicago. Mr. **McKean Buchanan** and his daughter **Virginia** are to occupy the New-York Theatre until their return, and on Monday will produce a drama by **Henry Morford**, Esq., entitled "The Plebeian Daughter."

The Waverly Theatre is the name which is to be borne by the establishment recently occupied by Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, when the Elise Holt burlesque troupe occupy the place, Feb. 15.

By the end of next month New-York theatricals will present a curious spectacle to outside barbarians; the two extremes of drama will wholly occupy the local stage, and those who would enjoy anything else must emigrate. A brief recapitulation, only, is necessary to show the correctness of this estimate: **Shakespeare**, for instance, will reign at Wallack's, at Booth's, and at Pike's Opera House. Burlesque and pantomime, it is certain, will hold on at Niblo's, at Wood's Museum, at the Olympic, at the New-York, at the new Waverly, at the Theatre Comique and at the Bowery. Melodrama may find a foothold at the Broadway, but that is all.

The highest receipts taken in any one theatre, in a single month, during the past year, is reported by Niblo's Garden. In the month of February, 1868, the first month of "The White Fawn," $52,785 were taken in. This is the largest amount of money ever taken by a theatre in New-York, we believe, for any one month. It was $15,000 more than the total receipts reported by the Academy of Music for the entire year of 1868.

The gross receipts of the three principal theatres in Philadelphia last year were as follows: Arch, $142,195; Walnut, $163,249; Chestnut, $101,434; total, $405,878.

To continue the statistical account, it is reported that Buffalo paid last year $58,570 to the drama; but there were no theatrical entertainments in Buffalo in May and July.

The gross receipts of the Boston places of amusement for the month of December were: Howard Athenæum, $15,430; Selwyn's, $16,370; Museum, $13,812; Opera House, $8,835.

The **Bryants** are doing an amusing version of "Jack Sheppard" this week. Nothing will bring this odious idol of the Bowery Boy into disrepute so quickly as ridicule, and **Dan Bryant** and **Nelse Seymour** burlesque the peculating hero and his pal *Blueskin* most ludicrously. Their "Gendarme" burlesque is the best act they have given since "Captain Jinks."

A smart little fellow called Master **Jerry** is jigging himself into popularity at the San Francisco Minstrels. The performances still include, too, the amusing negro farce of "Bone Squash," in which the four inseparables, **Birch**, **Bernard**, **Wambold** and **Backus**, enliven the scene.

In the rush and flurry of next week's theatrical excitements many things may be forgotten—but not the production of **Brough's** "Field of the Cloth of Gold" at Wood's Museum, and the reappearance in burlesque of Mr. and Mrs. **Florence**, who have too long abandoned that sphere of peculiar success to them. Mr. **Florence**, it is hinted, by the way, contemplates an early retirement from the stage, and in anticipation of such an event he has become a member of the copper house of Messrs. **Jones**, **Tooker** & Co., on South-street. Mr. **Florence's** decided business tact, which he has often coupled with his acknowledged dramatic ability, peculiarly qualifies him for his new position of a merchant.

The Theatre Comique, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago, has been rebuilt and richly refurnished by Messrs. **White** & **Spencer** for Mr. **Lingard**, whose Protean performances and unique mimicry lifted the old theatre to the topmost wave of popularity. The new house will be opened to-morrow evening with a change of Mr. **Lingard's** peculiar personal entertainment and a new burlesque entitled "Pluto," in which quite a bevy of golden-haired beauties freshly arrived from England are to appear, led off by that very busy little beauty, Miss **Alice Dunning**.

Some idea may be formed of the immensity of space in the Tammany Theatre from the fact that nearly 8,000 tickets were taken at the doors there on Saturday last, for the *matinée* and evening performance together. It is stated, by the way, that one of the **Victorelli** brothers, who are now doing some intrepid gymnastic acts there, is the husband of Mme. **Rose Bell**, of the French Theatre.

Mme. **Parepa-Rosa** is still suffering from an accident she received in Baltimore, and Miss **Adelaide Phillips** has had to supply her place on the programme in Chicago, where the former was advertised for a concert.

Shakespeare is looking up South and West. "Twelfth Night" made a hit at the Arch, in Philadelphia, and "Henry VIII." is an attraction in Cincinnati, with **Mrs. Lander** as *Queen Catharine*. In Chicago, Mrs. **Scott-Siddons** is entertaining the people with a revival of "As You Like It."

Miss **Kate Reignolds** has brought with her from England a new play by Miss **Braddon**, entitled "The Shadow of a Crime."

Forrest has drawn poorly in the New-England towns because (*fact!*) the people hesitate to believe that it is the great original **Forrest** who is advertised to appear before them. One sight, however, convinces them.

Annie Deland is playing in Charleston, S. C. Mme. **Scheller** recently appeared in **Brougham's** "Lottery of Life" at the Salt Lake Theatre. **Watkins** and his wife are giving "A Night in Funland" down South. **Gottschalk** is making fame in Brazil as leader of an orchestra 300 strong. **Camille Urso** is going to California.

Quick, the old circus manager, who died recently, has left $200,000, (all in money, in bank—he despised stock and real estate,) every dollar of which he accumulated within the last ten years. This pleasant sum is bequeathed to a brother, who makes hats in Bethel, Conn., and about a dozen nieces and nephews.

The Drama in Foreign Parts.

Mis **Celia Logan** is to travel (as a "Star") through the English Provinces under the management of E. P. H[illegible].

The pantomime at one of the East-End theatres, in London, is entitled *Bhoushsrrombhothrush!*

The *Court Journal* states that **Herr Formes**, the famous basso, who has so long been familiar to the English public in operas and oratorios, is about to abandon opera and oratorio for the stage, pure and simple—that is to say, he intends to give up singing for elocution. He makes his first appearance in Liverpool in the character of Shylock, at the Theatre Royal, on the 20th March next.

The foreign residents of Shanghae, China, have a theatre, in which a company of actors from their own "set" amuse the rest by producing plays of considerable magnitude. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Black Eyed Susan," (burlesque,) and "Under the Gaslight," have been played by them. The female characters are personated by men. A friend writing of these performances, says:

> "The male leading lady of the Shanghae dramatic corps has great powers of imitating the female walk, voice and gait; and this same actor actually brought tears into his audience's eyes by his superb impersonation of the heroine of 'Plot and Passion.' Dramatic corps are dotted all over China from Shanghae to Canton; while in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlement more than ordinary successful companies exist. Yokohama, in Japan, has also an excellent little temple for the Thespians, which, though still young, is on the high road to eminence."

BRIEF NOTES.

It is stated that the coal miners who have been on a strike for some time past, on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, have resumed work at the old rates, four cents per bushel. They demanded five cents.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, proposing to commit the cleaning of the streets of Philadelphia to a commission to be appointed by the Legislature. The Philadelphia *Press* urges that a portion of this commission, at least, be appointed by the Courts.

Three attempts have been made within a year to shoot Mr. **Samuel Temple**, a miller, near Trenton, N. J.—wherefore and by whom he cannot imagine.

A female notary public has just been re-appointed by the Michigan Senate, after enjoying the privileges of the office for four years.

The grand annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of the Northwest was held in Chicago, on Thursday evening. Lieut.-Gov. **Bross**, of Illinois, presided. Letters from President **Hopkins** and Gen. **Garfield** were read.

Some evil-minded persons who wished to break up a social party in Graniteville, S. C., shot the musician as the shortest way to accomplish their purpose.

A Boston paper reports that prominent members of the Anti-Slavery Society say it will disband if **Boutwell's** reconstruction measures, now before Congress, are adopted.

Friday was the anniversary of the birthday of **Tom Paine**. It is not so much regarded now as it was a few years ago.

The spikes were drawn from the rails of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, for a distance of a hundred yards, a few nights ago, but the outrage was discovered in time to prevent a horrible accident.

A boy in Michigan recently had his leg amputated, and a few days afterward said that the great toe of the amputated limb was cramped, and that it pained him, and insisted that his father should disinter the amputated limb and straighten the toe. To quiet him his wishes were complied with, and he said he was relieved from the pain.

New-Hampshire received on Friday $22,000, the last of its war claims against the General Government.

The Seneca Indians at Tonawanda commenced their annual New Year's festival Wednesday. They danced the "White Dog Dance," in full costume, with kettle-drums, whoops, &c., on Thursday.

Hon. **James Buffington** distinguished himself at a fair in Fall River, Mass., on Friday night, by guessing within an ounce the correct weight of a turkey.

The Mansfirld (Ohio) *Herald* and the Columbus *Journal* urge the renomination of Gov. **Hayes**.

The newspapers make strange work with the name of Gen. **John Bedel**, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire. We have seen it printed Bedell, Beadel, Bebell, and Bedd.

An eighteen years' courtship was terminated by a happy marriage in Worcester, Mass., last week.

A. H. **Byinton**, of Norwalk, is named as a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Fourth District of Connecticut.

The Springfield (Mass.) Chess Club, having vanquished Boston, has challenged New-York to a match by telegraph.

An Iowa paper says **Chauncey Bailey** had but just fled from a shameless *liason* in that State when he killed his wife's paramour in Napierville, Ill.

The prohibition people have triumphed in their contest with the proprietors of the Falmouth Hotel in Portland, Me., and have compelled them to close their bar.

The *Harriet Lane*, which was captured by the rebels at Galveston, Texas, during the war, is now at Boston. She has been fitted up as a bark.

Members of the Booth family are in chase of a large estate in England, and held meetings last week in New-Haven and Springfield, to see what they can do to establish their claims.

Gen. **Sanborn** thinks that four years of civilized diet will either civilize or kill any Indian, and he urges civilization.

Resolutions have passed both Houses of the Florida Legislature appointing Commissioners to Alabama, and ordering a vote in West Florida on the proposed annexation of that portion of the State to Alabama.

The Republicans of the Wisconsin Legislature have requested Judge **Dixon** to become a candidate for reëlection as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and he has acceded.

Gen. **James H. Clanton**, of Alabama, has written a letter bitterly attacking those Democrats in that State who are willing to accept negro suffrage as an established fact. He says that, as a white man, he thinks God made him the superior of the inferior race known as the African, and far superior to any white man (so-called) who does not claim and assert the superiority of the white race.

It is claimed for a Philadelphia gymnast that he can, after three years' practice, raise himself from the "dead hang" six times in succession, with either arm, holding a fifty pound weight in the other hand.

John H. Pearsall, of Concord, N. H., was unanimously nominated for State Senator by the Democrats, but he has declined in a letter in which he sharply says he was defeated last year by members of his own party.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Wisconsin requiring the Federal Constitution to be taught in the public schools.

Even the New-Orleans *Times* praises negro jurymen. It compliments them on the fact that the lawyers have lamentably failed in their efforts to influence them with what it calls rebellion buncombe.

The City of Saco, Me., after a few years' experience, has asked authority from the Legislature to return to the old town system.

A writer in a paper in Central City, Col., charges a rival print with having put a stop to gambling in that town, with closing the whisky saloons on Sunday, and with divers other things, and he warns the mechanics that if they are not careful, the same influence will reduce their wages.

While we at the East are enacting more stringent laws for the protection of fish, a movement has been commenced in the Illinois Legislature looking to the repeal of the law designed to effect that object.

That must have been a very mad fellow in Worcester, Mass., who, on Wednesday, was heard crying out that his wife was an angel, and was going to fly to heaven on wings, and he was going after her on a velocipede.

A Canadian paper complains that the discussion of the Dog-tax law in the Legislative Assembly cost that country over $5,000.

A call has been issued for a Democratic State convention at Lansing, Mich., March 3, to nominate a Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court and two Regents of the University.

A white man pushed an unoffending negro into the river at Philadelphia, on Friday, for a joke. For it he has been sent to jail, which he thinks no joke.

Hon. **Schuyler Colfax** has been invited to address the Odd Fellows of Fort Wayne, Ind., at their coming anniversary, in April.

The strike of the Philadelphia carpet weavers proved successful to most of them. With three exceptions, all the shops are paying the prices that the weavers demanded.

Deadly Effect of Indian Arrows.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, Jan. 26.

Much has been said of the bad policy of the Government in issuing firearms to the Indians, but Gen. **Sanborn**, in his lecture last week, expressed the opinion that the most deadly weapon which the Indian can use in his mode of warfare is the bow and arrow and the spear. The effective distance to which an arrow can be thrown is about eighty yards, and the speaker said that an expert warrior drawing these flint-headed shafts from his quiver, three at a time, can discharge them so rapidly that he will have the third arrow in the air before the first has reached its destination. At the Phil. Kearney massacre, eighty-two men and officers were killed in less than one hour, and only two of them were slain by bullets. From the traces of burnt powder about the wounds of these two, it was conjectured that after being disabled by arrows, they had shot themselves with their revolvers, to avoid falling alive into the hands of their cruel foes.

The chief Little Bear once said to Gen. **Harney**, "Give my people guns, pistols and cannons, and we will come out and fight your soldiers openly." The General at once agreed to furnish them with the desired white man's arms, if they would encounter his [illegible], but the wily chief declined the challenge. It is said that the forms of the arrow-heads used by different tribes are different. The Cheyennes cut a small groove along the body of their arrows, from the barb to the feather, so that the weapon may not, by fitting the wound it has made, staunch the flow of blood.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election—The Nominations Completed.

The first State election of the year will take place in New Hampshire on the 9th of March. Both parties have now completed their nominations for State officers and Congressmen, and they are as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Onslow Stearns.	John Bedel.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Samuel D. Quarles.	Michael T. Donohoe.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

1. Jacob H. Ela.	1. Ellery A. Hibbard.
2. Aaron F. Stevens.	2. Edward W. Harrington.
3. Jacob Benton.	3. Hosea W. Parker.

The Republican candidates for Congress are the present members from the State, all having been renominated.

Rev. George Trask Complains a Little and Tells a Story.

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:

Now and then we hear of little gibes in your paper at our expense. We do not complain, because they subserve a good end—they promote discussion. Agitation we must have in order to fasten attention on the great evil we battle. You will concede, however, that the gibes should not all be on one side—occasionally we should be permitted to occupy a little space in your columns. It seems that the one hundredth birthday of Mrs. **Hannah Pettingill**, of Belchertown, was celebrated a few days since, and among the presents on the occasion, says your correspondent, there "was a new style of pipe, to take the place of the old one, which has lasted her a generation; for this good old centenarian smokes, Mr. **Trask**!" and adds, "the old lady possesses all her faculties." Well, Mr. Editor, we congratulate the worthy old lady and her children that she has lived so long in spite of her pipe. If rightly reported, she is an exception to the general rule. We are sometimes at our wits' end to solve such cases, as they occasionally occur—great longevity and the use of a rank poison.

About fifteen years ago we gave a lecture on the South Shore, in which we aimed to show that, as the common use of tobacco diminished appetite, diminished blood, muscle, health and strength, it must inevitably abridge life, and if so, the habit amounted to suicide in the constructive sense; hence it was a violation of the sixth commandment, which says, "Thou shalt not kill," and hence a sin! As we closed, a clergyman rose and observed, "I believe the argument in this lecture conclusive; I believe that thousands of tobacco users are poisoned to death, and are chargeable with cutting short their lives. But I have a difficult case to solve, and I wish the lecturer to solve it. I knew a man within ten miles of this place, who smoked his pipe to the day of his death; and he lived to be one hundred and four years of age!"

We confess we were puzzled; the question was so much to the point, and the audience laughed at our expense. At last we hit upon the Socratic style of argument, and interrogations helped us out of a dilemma, where grave argument had been of little or no avail. "Sir," we inquired, "are you sure the old man lived and smoked till he was a hundred and four?" "Yes," he replied. "How did he look?" "He looked like an Egyptian mummy." "Had he moral sensibilities?" "O, no; he appeared to have no sense of God or religion whatever." "Did he manifest any public spirit? did he like good schools, good roads, good order and the like?" "O, no; no more than a mud-turtle or an oyster." "Had he a family?" "Yes, a large one, and a mean one—altogether too large." "Did he love his family?" "No, I think not." "Did he hate his family?" "No, I think not." "All, in a word, did he love anybody, or hate anybody, dead or alive, in this world or in any world?" "No, I think not." "Well, well, brother, the conclusion of the whole matter is simply this: the old man was dead fifty years ago, only you didn't bury him!" GEO. TRASK.

Fitchburg, Jan. 25, 1869.

Further Respecting the Reported Case of Trance in Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Jan. 27.

A number of our city physicians went out to Burlington yesterday to investigate the case of a child, which, for twenty days, has been in a trance. The case is pronounced one of the most remarkable that ever came under the notice of the medical faculty. In the report of the affair published in the *Wisconsin* of yesterday, we had not sufficient details to explain the case thoroughly, but are enabled to do so to-day from the lips of persons who have seen the child.

A little daughter, 12 years of age, named **Mina**, of **Christian Rausch**, a German farmer, living about one and a half miles from Burlington, Racine County, in this State, had a severe attack of measles and diphtheria. She had nearly recovered from these on the 8th of January, when she called her father to her bedside and told him she was going to sleep, and that she would sleep for a long, long time. She said she would look as though she was dead, but she should not be dead, and she made the father promise that he would not bury her, which promise it may readily be supposed has been faithfully kept. Soon after making the request, the child to all appearances sank quietly and peacefully into her last sleep. By all it was supposed **Mina** was dead, and the body was enshrouded and placed in a coffin. After the sleep the body showed no signs of death, although the pulse and the heart ceased to perform their pulsations, and no device could show that the respiratory organs were in use. The eyes closed.

In this state **Mina** has lain now for twenty days without a sign of life and with no sign of death, other than a sinking of the cheeks and eyes, which would be natural with one who had fasted for so long a period.

Three days ago a vein was tapped and blood flowed as naturally as it would in a living person. A blister raised on the flesh precisely as it would on that of one alive. A neighbor of Mr. **Rausch** told our reporter that he pressed a finger on the hand of the girl. Her flesh was solid, and upon taking away the finger, the spot was white. In a few seconds the color came again, precisely as it would if the flesh of a living person were pressed in the same manner.

Later—The Girl Dead.

From the Wisconsin, Jan. 28.

A well-known physician of our city was a few days ago written for to go to Burlington, but business prevented. Yesterday he telegraphed to ask if he should come and received in reply the simple answer, no, so that there is now no question of the death of little **Mina Rauch**, whose singular case has attracted so much attention. It is now believed that the girl lay in a trance for at least twelve days before death ensued, and that had she been kept in her bed instead of her coffin, she would have recovered.

An Inquiry—Note from Mr. Parker Pillsbury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask Mr. S. W. **Menard** to whom allusion is made in your report of the Anti-Slavery meeting held yesterday in Boston, what statement of mine, *written or spoken, public* or *private*, induced him to say in that meeting that I "would not give the ballot to the negro until the woman had it also?" One or two women I have heard to that effect, but no man, unless a politician, not of our movement; nor do I believe in such a sentiment myself.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1861.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of what was said by one of our firm in the meeting of Employing Printers yesterday, is liable to an interpretation which would make him say something far different from what he did. "He had also told them that he considered it a piece of unparalleled impudence for them to dictate to him what he should pay; and he would not recognize it." The word "them" may be construed to mean our workmen themselves, instead of the Printers' "Union," as intended.

When the Committee from our own men waited on us last Monday morning with the new scale, nameless and dateless, but which they said had been adopted by the Printers' "Union," and whose acceptance they demanded as the condition of our men remaining at work, we acknowledged, in the fullest manner, the right of any of our employes to bring up the question of wages with us, and assured them that we always had been and were ready to pay all the market would justify. And we proposed examining the question of the equity of the new scale with our men. This question the Committee refused to entertain, declaring themselves and the men bound by the action of the "Union," whether in accord with their own judgment or not. To this we replied that the question of wages was one that belonged solely to employer and employed; and that it was a piece of unmitigated impudence for any outside body to step in and undertake to adjudicate a question which was none of their business. On the merits of the demand itself we said; first, that each side was entitled to fair consideration and a reasonable amount of time, and that it was unjust for them, without warning, to attempt to spring such a trap on us, as it would be for us without warning to reduce the wages of our employes. And we told them, secondly, that any advance of prices for composition was now simply impossible, as the prices were already so much higher here than in other cities and large towns, that more and more New-York work was being done out of town, and their action would send away all the remainder, except the little fraction that must stay here.

Without the least attempt to break the force of what we thus urged, the Committee and many of our compositors—some of whom had been for years receiving more than the new scale demands—left [illegible].

There are two or three points in this business that demand the attention not of printers and publishers only, but of all fair-minded citizens. Have employers any rights which the employed are bound to respect? Shall business after business be given over to the tender mercies of trades unions, so that neither the employer nor his men can settle their relations as may seem to both sides equitable, but must conform to the decisions of an organization representing not both sides, but neither, and almost certain to be controlled by noisy demagogues, eager to sacrifice for what they take to be their own petty private interests the dictates of fair play and the living of the great body of laboring people, employing or employed? Think of the proposition reported yesterday as having been made to Mr. **Westcott** from an officer of the "Union;" that the employers also, in consultation with the "Union" should adopt a scale of prices to be charged by employers; and in case any employer should take work at less than the agreed scale, the "Union" should call away their men!

More and more of the trades are coming under the yoke of this worse than negro slavery, for this yoke is voluntarily assumed, or under what would be no compulsion for a man. Clergymen, lawyers and doctors are not yet "in," and we may employ members of these professions and pay as may be agreed—to this man $25, and to that $5,000—"according to ability." But the mischief is having almost undisputed sway in all the trades, and, as a natural result, all work is leaving New-York that can. What department of industry that can be carried on away from home is there left in which a New-Yorker with a job of $500 and over cannot save 25 per cent. to 50 per cent by going away? Unless this state of things is remedied by New-Yorkers, adjusting themselves to the laws of trade, and putting labor back upon its own merits, the evil will become more and more unbearable, and the adjustment denied to reason will come in riot and convulsion.

In this particular case, the prices paid compositors in New-York are already so much greater than in Boston, Albany, Hartford, &c., that the bulk of composition and stereotyping of books, to whose production a little time can be given, published in New-York, goes to printers in other cities. New-York printers used to get from publishers "stock" books to stereotype, on which they could take a little time, and with which they could keep their hands employed in the intervals of more pressing work. This class of work evened an office, and kept the men in more steady employment. This source is dried up; and of course the New-York compositors suffer for want of the work the "Union" has already driven away. This evil they propose to cure by driving away the remainder. Our own experience is, that out of a business in our book composing room the last twenty-seven months of over $160,000, there is no profit left; and we presume our experience does not in this respect differ from that of other large offices. During that time we have perpetually advanced to workmen, and conceded to customers, so that our own margin has long ago disappeared; and we have already to compete with a falling market in other cities, a market with which no New-Yorker, paying the prices of the last two years, can compete. The action demanded by the "Printers' Union" is suicidal; and the employing printers are, in this matter, the true friends of their men—trying to save them from the evil councils of their present leaders. Every tradesman, mechanic, grocer, is really interested in the matter; for the wages these strikers refuse to earn they cannot pay for rent, food, clothing or aught else.

It is hard work to work hard. No combination of employers or of employed can alter this. There is left at last only the old narrow way of thrift—to spend a little less than you earn. If workingmen, instead of hanging on to some miserable combination, through which a mass of men expect to lift themselves by their own waistbands, would try, each for himself, to become the most useful and indispensable workman possible, this whole question would fast enough solve itself for the mass as it always does for the individual. Employers are ready enough to pay increasing wages to men on whose work they can make a profit; and the workman on whom the profit can be made, is perpetually fitting himself to step into the shoes of an employer.

For, after all, each of us belongs to both classes and is constantly changing from one to the other. When we go to our customers we are the employed; and our journeymen, when they leave the office, or even before, become employers. Our interests are really identical.

If the result of this unwarranted movement on the part of the journeymen type-setters shall be to transfer the work from those who spurn it at the present prices to female type-setters, who can so easily acquire at least that amount of expertness possessed by an average "Union" hand, and thereby such a reduction in the cost of type setting accrue as shall call back to New-York the work that naturally belongs here, and put again into circulation among us the money now paid by our publishers to out-of-town printers, great good will ensue, not only to printers, but to New-York business generally. This, we believe, will be the upshot of the matter; and what can be done to this end will be done by

Yours truly, JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-street.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1869.

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

Bloomer.—**Samuel Stuyvesant**, infant son of Edward M. and Sarah J. Bloomer, aged 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2¼ o'clock, at the residence, No. 96 7th-st., New-York.

Badgley.—On Friday evening, Jan. 29, of pneumonia, **Cornelius Badgley**, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, N. J.

Carter.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, **Emily Willets**, wife of Henry C. Carter, in the 24th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Chipman.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 29, **James H. Chipman**, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M.

Dean.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 30, **Joseph Dean**, in the 79th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, at 11½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Honeywell.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, **Charles R. Honeywell**, of the firm of Hutchinson & Honeywell, aged 27 years.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, D. D. T. Marshall, and of his brother-in-law, Charles G. Tefft, are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of Divine Paternity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 5th-av. and 45th-st. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

Hadwick.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, **James Hadwick**, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M., at his late residence, Hempstead, Long Island.

Jones.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 29, Hon. **Thomas Jones, Jr.**, aged 45 years.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 331 West 48th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Leland.—On Friday, Jan. 29, **Adelaide Aguilar**, youngest daughter of Francis and Eutrasia Leland, aged 20 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral from Church of the Ascension on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Miller.—On Friday, Jan. 29, after a short but severe illness, **John Miller**, aged 36 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 161 Prince-st. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

Mott.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, **Sarah Mott**, wife of Samuel C. Mott, aged 40 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Dominick-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Warren.—At Paterson, N. J., at 10 o'clock on Friday evening, Jan. 29, 1869, **Joseph Warren**, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, in Paterson, at 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, (Monday,) and from St. John's R. C. Church at 11 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A choice collection of the Vocal and Piano gems of Offenbach's "Genevieve," "Grand Duchess," "Barbe Bleue," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound in book form, correct and elegant. The work has already met with great success, and will be appreciated by all lovers of opera bouffe music. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all music dealers.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1869, on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," for the benefit of disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Hall and Pond's music stores, Broadway; Burnton's, No. 92 4th-av., and at the Hall the night of lecture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS,

BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK

AND

THE GRAND BOULEVARD,

TO CLOSE A COPARTNERSHIP,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17,

BY

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,

Lying on 57th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st and 77th sts.

Particulars of the auctioneers.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL SUFFERING from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 15 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 32 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. Walter Delafield, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. George J. Mingins. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. Alex. R. Thomson, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. will give the fourth of his afternoon lectures on "Family Relationships." Subject—*The Bible Law for the Christian Parent.*

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE will preach, at 7½ P. M., in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st. This being our third anniversary, all friends who have aided us, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 3d-av. and 52d-st., J. Stanford Holme, D. D., Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Money Getting, or Success in Life—Its Religious Aspect and Influence.* Quarterly concert of the Sunday School in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, Pastor of St. Paul's, and in the EVENING by Rev. C. D. Foss, the Pastor. Seats provided for strangers and visitors. The galleries always free.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE—FREE PREACHING in the large hall on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, of Boston, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Religion and Common Sense.* Also at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Can you, or can you not?* Seats free. All persons are invited.

REV. GEO. M. McECKRON WILL preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 361 Broome-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock; address by W. O. Stoddard, Esq.; and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.; address by G. W. Hillman, Esq. Seats free. All are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original, permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th av., Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every evening next week, except Saturday evening, by Rev. N. B. Baldwin. The Pastor will administer the ordinance of baptism Sunday evening.

FORTY SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening—*The Nature and Means of Self-Improvement*—second discourse to young men.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Alfred C. Roe, of the Christian Commission. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Dr. Shedd is to preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. John Hall in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS," large chapel of the University, Washington-square, two squares west of the New-York Hotel. Rev. Dr. Deems is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Special attention to strangers.

REV. JOHN THOMSON WILL DELIVER his second lecture in aid of the Ladies' Charitable Clothing Society in the Fourth Church, in 34th-st., near Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Reminiscences—The Rhine.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, SOMERVILLE Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Evening, at 7½. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Rev. Uriah Scott, Rector.

WILL THE DEAD LIVE AGAIN?—Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*Resurrection of Life and of Damnation*—John v., 28, 29.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 31, in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-st., Rev. J. Dowling, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. After the evening sermon, the Pastor will administer the Ordinance of Believers' Baptism.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Lexington-av., Rev. J. E. Annan, Pastor. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preaching by the pastor at 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. Corneille, will preach morning and evening. Subject in the morning—*Scripture and Tradition.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*Satan.* Preaching at 3 P. M. by J. A. Bartlett.

MRS. S. A. BYRNES WILL GIVE her closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10¾ and 7½ o'clock, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st. Conference at 3 P. M. Sociable, Friday evening at 8.

SWEDENBORG'S THEOLOGICAL WORKS.—Their style, purpose and the obstacles to their study. A lecture by Rev. C. Giles, at the Swedenborgian Chapel, 35th-st., east of 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach.

REV. DR. EWER WILL PREACH (D. V.) the fifth sermon in the course, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, will preach.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Mr. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Geo. Pennell at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH IN THE Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 3½ in the AFTERNOON. All are invited to attend.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 6th-av.—Services SABBATH, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Conducted by the Newburg "Praying Band," O. B. Welling leader. Seats free.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL LECTURE in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*California.* Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Dr. Armitage, will preach on *the Influence of Money in the Formation of Character*, SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock; 46th-st., near 5th-av.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 53D-ST. and 11th-av.—Preaching every SABBATH afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 10½ and 2 o'clock. Come one, come all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. Theodore Irving, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday Schools at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE RESURRECTION.—REV. J. C. AGER will lecture on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock, at Continental Hall, Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, COR. 52d-st.—Rev. G. C. Esray will preach SUNDAY. Morning subject—*An Old Story Retold.* Evening—*The Day of Judgment.*

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-AV. and 34th-st., Dr. Osgood pastor. West gallery free seats. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. (Vespers.)

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 376 4th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30, 1869.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	111⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co....	24½
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81 C...s3	111½	450 Adams Ex........	65
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64........	109⅛	25 do........	64¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........	108¾	125 do........	64½
5,000 do........b3	108¾	300 do........b30	65½
5,000 do........	108¾	200 Pac. Mail........	120
2,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '65	110⅝	200 do........b30	120
2,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40, C.	108¼	150 Wells-Fargo Ex.....	30¾
2,000 do........	108¼	100 do........s30	30¾
4,000 Georgia State 7s.	92½	100 do........	30¾
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	67⅛	500 Amer. M. U. Ex.....	45
5,000 Cal. 7s, large....	126	20 U. S. Ex........	55
2,000 Erie 2d M., '79..	98	100 do........	55½
5,000 Chi., Bur. & Q. 8s	111	100 do........	56
5,000 H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	106	300 Erie....b30 bet. call	38¾
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M..	93	200 Chi., B. & Q........	158
2,000 T. & W. 1st M. ex.	93	400 Harlem........	136
1,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	98½	200 do........	135
2,000 C. & N. W. Int. Bds........	91	100 do........	120
		100 Mich. Cen........2d call	120
14,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	93	100 Mich. So........	94¼
2,000 Clev. & Pitts. 2d M	90	10 do........	94
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th....	75	25 Chi. & N. W. Pf........	92
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st....	92	70 do....bet. call	91
10,000 Gt. West. 1st....	86½	100 C., C. Cin & Ind..	74
60,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	86½	17 do........2d call	73
20,000 do........	86⅜	100 Clev. & Tol........	105⅜
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st East. Div........	85	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf........	96⅛
		100 Tol., W. & W........	65
5,000 West. U. T. 7s bds.	85	100 N. J. Cen........	112¾
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78½	50 do........	113
21 Continental Bank..	99	6 P., Ft. W. & C........	124
20 Tenth Nat. Bank..	100	100 Ohio & Miss........	39
5 Fourth Nat. Bk....	100	100 Alt. & T. H........	42
24 Ocean Bank........	106	100 Lake Shore........	102
100 Cum. Coal Pf........	38¼	100 H. & St. J. bet. call	110
200 West. Un. T........	38⅜	100 O., Cin. & I. C........	58⅝
100 do........	38⅜	100 do........	59
200 do........	38⅜	200 do........	57⅛
26 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. bet. call	126	100 do........	57
		100 do........2d call	57

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	109⅜	75,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........s3	108⅛
2,000 do........b3	109⅜	60,000 do........	108⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109⅝	50,000 do........b10	108⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	109		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Adams Ex........	63¾	100 Reading........	97
200 do........	63¾	100 Chi. & Alton Pf........	154½
400 do........	64	200 T., W. & W........	65¾
300 do........	64¼	100 Hudson........	135⅛
100 do........c	64¼	100 Mil. & St. P........	76⅝
100 Mer. U. Ex........	17½	600 Ohio & Miss........	39⅛
300 Pacific Mail........	120⅛	600 do........	39
200 do........	120¼	300 do........b10	39⅛
200 do........	120⅛	200 do........c	39
100 do........	120	300 Mil. & S. P. Pf........	96⅛
200 do........	119⅞	100 do........	96⅛
200 West. U. T........b10	79	300 Mich. So. & N. I........	94⅛
300 do........	38⅜	300 do........	94⅛
200 do........	38⅜	300 do........b5	94⅛
200 N. Y. Cen........	163⅝	800 Pittsburg........	95½
200 do........	163⅛	200 Clev. & Tol........	105⅞
400 do........	163⅜	300 Rock Island........c	133⅛
200 do........c	163⅝	100 Northwestern........	84⅝
300 Canton Co........	58	800 Northwestern Pf........	91½
500 Erie........	38	200 do........	91½
400 do........	38⅛	200 do........b3	91⅝
200 Harlem........	136	200 do........c	91⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex-coup.	67⅛	200 Fort Wayne........	121½
300 Adams Ex........	65	300 do........	121
300 Quick. M. Co........	24	100 do........	120⅞
200 Canton Co........b5	60⅝	100 do........b3	121
200 Mariposa Pf........b3	24⅜	100 Ohio & Miss........	38⅞
300 do........b3	24	800 do........	38⅞
100 Merch. Un. Ex........	18	400 do........b10	38⅝
200 Pacific Mail........	119⅞	100 do........	38⅝
100 do........b3	120	100 do........	38⅝
100 do........b3	119⅞	600 Mich. So. & N. I........	94
100 do........	119⅝	700 do........	93⅞
100 do........s60	119¾	100 do........	93⅝
100 do........b5	119⅝	400 Pittsburg........	94⅝
200 West. U. T........	38⅝	100 Clev. & Tol........	105⅝
100 do........	38⅝	500 Rock Island........	130
100 Am. Merch. Ex........	45	200 do........	130⅛
200 N. Y. Cen........	162⅝	100 do........	130⅜
100 Erie........	38⅛	100 do........	130⅛
15 Hudson........	134	600 Northwestern........	84⅛
100 do........	134⅛	200 do........c	84⅛
100 do........b30	135	300 do........	84
100 Reading........	96⅞	200 do........b3	84
600 do........	96⅞	100 do........	83⅞
100 do........	96⅛	100 do........b5	84⅛
100 T., W. & W........	64	300 N. Western Pf........	91⅞
100 do........	64⅞	800 do........	91⅞
100 Mil. & St. P........	76⅞	300 do........	91⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf........	96⅞	300 do........b3	91⅞
50 do........	95⅞	100 do........	91⅞
20 do........	95⅞	100 do........b5	91⅞

SATURDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The sales of Gold were ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. lower than the last transactions of Friday night. The market left off dull, after a comparatively moderate speculation through the day. There were no Exports by the day's steamers. The Exports of Gold and Silver, of all descriptions, for the week, amount to $1,033,907. The Treasury Office received for Customs $2,333,000, and paid out Gold Interest to the amount of $1,825,000. The Banks lose $1,079,274 on their Gold average, and gain $725,450 in Greenbacks. The other departments of the present return are nearly even with last Monday. The Foreign Exchanges left off dull, 109⅜ for 60-day Bills and 110⅛@¼ Short Sight on London. Money in good request from the Brokers in Railway speculation at 7 ₩ cent., and upon the Public Funds and Gold at 6@7 ₩ cent. A steady market at the close of the week.

The Stock Exchange markets were dull on the Public Funds and steady on the Southern State Bonds and the Railway Mortgages; while the Railway Share operation was feverish and lower in the forenoon, and under very considerable excitement and depression after the One O'clock Board. The decline was common to the New-York and Western Roads and to Reading, ranging 1@1½@2 ₩ cent. as compared with Friday's late quotations. Opinions differed widely on the Street as to the cause or purpose of the break in the market, and for a brief time the suspicion was current that there was some weak spot about to be developed among the great *Bull* cliques. But later in the day there was a sharp rally upon the Western list, which at least partially dissipated this theory, though the prevailing temper was still far from showing the confidence manifested on Friday.

In the afternoon (no regular Boards being held after 1 o'clock) the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s............	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862........	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867........	108⅛	108⅛
American Gold Coin............	136⅛	136⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee............	67⅛	67⅛
Virginia Bonds, old............	58	57⅛
Missouri Bonds............	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, old........	63⅛	63
New-York Central............	163⅛	162⅛
Erie Railway............	38⅛	38⅛
Reading Railway............	97⅛	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island............	133⅛	130⅛
Northwest Common............	84⅛	83⅛
Northwest Preferred............	92⅛	90⅛
Michigan Southern............	94⅛	93⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne............	123⅛	120⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg............	95⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail Company............	120⅛	119⅛
St. Paul Preferred............	96⅛	*82⅛
St. Paul Common............	77⅛	*66⅛
Toledo and Wabash............	66	64⅛
Cleveland and Toledo............	105⅛	105
Ohio and Mississippi............	39⅛	38⅛

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881....	111⅜	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881....	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1867....	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862....	108⅞	5-20 coup. 1868....	109
5-20 coup., 1862....	113⅛	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874....	114
5-20 reg., 1864....	108⅞	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874....	117
5-20 coup., 1864....	108⅞	10-40 reg....	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1865....	108⅞	10-40 coup....	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865....	110⅝	6s Currency....	101⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan..	109	North Car. 6s, n. bds..	61⅝
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan..	109	Missouri 6s....	86⅝
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, 1870.	101⅝	Louisiana 6s....	71⅝
Michigan 7 ₩ c. war l'n.	100	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	69⅝
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅜	Louisiana 6s levee bds	60
Virginia 6s, ex c.	57⅝	Connecticut 6s....	98
Georgia 7s, new bonds	92⅝	Alabama 5s....	65
North Carolina 6s....	63	Alabama 8s....	93

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....	134	Continental....	98⅜
Merchants'....	122	Commonwealth....	106
America....	146	Imp'rs. & Traders'....	127
Phenix....	105	Central National....	106
Tradesmen's....	150	Fourth National....	103
National....	110	Ninth National....	103
Irving....	106	Tenth National....	97
Metropolitan....	138	Oriental....	145

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	90⅝	Han. & St. Jo. con....	110
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	94⅝
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77
Erie 1st M. ext....	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	78⅝
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879....	98	Gal. & Chic. extended..	90
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883....	91⅝	Gal. & Chic. 2d M....	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880....	87	Chi. & R. I. 1st M....	100⅝
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888....	87	Chi. & M. L. S. F....	97
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	92	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97⅝
Hud. R. 3d M. S. F. 1875..	99	Morris & Essex 2d M...	97⅝
Harlem 1st M. 1869-72.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	109
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72.	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	97
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. 1882....	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	93
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	113	Clev. & P. 2d M....	90
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M....	93	Clev. & P. 3d M....	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	97⅛	Clev. & P. 4th M....	75
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	92⅝	Chi. & Alton 1st M....	103
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ c. 1875....	114⅝	Chi. & Alton inc....	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	92⅝	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	105⅝
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	77	Mil. & W. Pac. 1st M 7 3-10	92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund....	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st M....	88
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds....	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	84
Con. 7 ₩ cent. con....	84	Chic. & Mil. 1st M....	84
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M....	92	Chic. & G East'n 1st M..	68
Han. & St. J. L. Gr....	81⅜		

The imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, from Foreign Ports, for the week ending Jan. 29, 1869, were $2,496,120.

The Dry Goods imports this week have been to the specie value of $2,781,227.

The *Financial Chronicle* of to-day has the following table of Railway earnings:

Railroads.	—December— 1867.	1868.	—Twelve Months— 1867.	1868.
A. and Gt. West.	$350,837	$350,000*	$5,094,421	$4,724,816
Chic. and Alton..	280,160	380,073	3,892,861	4,644,133
Northwestern....	918,000	1,001,882	11,712,248	13,429,534
Rock Island....	361,900	361,400	4,105,1.3	4,487,781
Illinois Central..	612,833	702,519	7,160,991	7,522,463
Mariet. and Cin..	126,839	121,403	1,268,719	1,394,008
Michigan Central	330,375	380,674	4,671,671	4,570,014
Michigan South..	370,757	426,313	4,615,743	4,984,458
Mil. and St. Paul	498,329	488,796	5,688,609	6,517,582
Ohio and Missis..	272,658	298,861	3,459,319	3,684,039
Ft. W. and Ohio.	673,726	750,278	7,242,126	8,007,763
Alton and Ter. H.	171,499	157,379	2,207,930	1,923,862
Tol., Wab. and W.	307,948	320,928	3,783,820	3,952,767
Western Union..	54,718	45,470	774,857	764,971
Total........	$5,266,806	$5,719,915	$65,360,912	$69,988,573

* Estimated.

The Paris papers of Jan. 14 publish the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Jan. 7. Francs.	Jan. 14. Francs.
Capital of the bank........	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition........	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank........	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property........	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation........	1,371,782,250	1,376,344,050
Bank notes to order........	33,737,411	34,760,967
Treasury account........	154,393,196	152,566,468
Current accounts........	270,906,508	252,235,127
Current branch banks........	45,016,196	42,332,096
Dividends payable........	6,411,112	4,132,402
Discounts........	1,288,363	1,505,273
Rediscounted........	933,790	933,790
Sundries........	19,455,844	14,806,630
Total........	2,119,475,200	2,095,267,330
Cash in hand........	1,080,232,773	1,068,110,130
Commercial bills overdue	292,948	161,887
Commercial, not yet due..	326,675,327	326,688,351
Commercial, branch banks	301,365,105	292,898,012
Advances on bullion........	40,826,100	40,988,900
Branch banks........	4,038,100	3,955,700
French public securities	13,251,900	13,354,000
Branch banks........	6,873,700	6,851,300
On railway shares, &c....	37,156,400	37,102,300
By the branch banks....	28,920,700	29,222,100
On Credit Foncier........	962,200	942,500
Branches........	883,700	886,200
To the State........	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable..	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes immobiles........	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture........	8,956,249	8,956,414
Expenses of management	7,221	23,036
Sundries........	15,418,588	11,512,812
Total........	2,119,475,200	2,095,267,330

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended Jan. 13, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest........	£3,265,846..	Increase..	£78,012
Public deposits....	3,638,067..	Decrease..	2,828,428
Other deposits....	21,117,807..	Increase..	1,622,092
Gov't securities....	15,884,710..	Increase..	1,900,000
Other securities....	17,707,005..	Decrease..	2,939,491
Notes unemployed..	8,408,750..	Decrease..	3,805

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,125,360, being an increase of £100,865; and the stock of bullion in both Departments is £18,608,324, showing an increase of £88,963 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the price of Consols with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Same Week last Year.
Bullion........	£18,608,324	£22,086,213
Reserve........	9,472,964	12,761,443
Notes in circulation........	24,125,360	24,324,770
Rate of Discount........	3 ₩ cent.	2 ₩ cent.
Consols........	92⅝	92⅛

The exports of specie from this port during the week have been as follows:

Jan. 23—Steamer *Denmark*, Liverpool—Gold bars........	$71,000
Jan. 25—Brig *Salinas*, Para—American gold........	5,000
Jan. 27—Steamer *Hammonia*, Havre—Silver bars........	482,727
Jan. 26—Steamer *Hammonia*, London—American gold........	154,000
Jan. 26—Steamer *Hammonia*, Hamburg—Foreign silver........	1,200
Jan. 26—Steamer *Kangaroo*, Halifax—Sovereigns........	9,780
Jan. 27—Steamer *Java*, Liverpool—American gold........	55,000
Jan. 28—Steamer *Eagle*, Havana—American gold........	40,000
American silver........	6,000
Spanish gold........	34,000
Jan. 28—Steamer *New-York*, Bremen—Foreign silver........	1,900
Jan. 28—Steamer *New-York*, London—Silver bars........	232,800
Jan. 29—Brig *Spring Bird*, Maracaibo—American gold........	20,000
Total for the week........	$1,033,907

The Columbus and Chicago Lease.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway is made to the Pan Handle Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company jointly, and is perpetual.

The terms, you can state, are as follows: The lessees are to keep the Road in first-class condition, and furnish all the equipment which may be required, without charge to the lessors. All through traffic is to be pro-rated over the Roads of the three Companies; all taxes are to be first paid out of the gross earnings, and the balance of the gross earnings is to be divided, thirty per cent. to the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, and seventy per cent. to the lessees, and the lessees guarantee that the minimum sum produced by the thirty per cent., each and every year, shall be not less than the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company—if in any one year it should be insufficient for that purpose, the lessees are to make up the deficiency without charge to the lessors. The lessees are also to provide for the sinking fund of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company for the redemption of its bonds out of their own funds. All existing contracts of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, are assumed and guaranteed by the lessees, and the lease precludes any contract for a division of earnings between the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Pan Handle Companies without the consent of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company.

T.

Louisiana Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the public will have remarked there has been a decline of about 3 per cent. in Louisiana securities, in consequence of a rumor to the effect that the tax to be levied to provide for the interest on them was declared unconstitutional, and would not be paid. This report turns out to be false, and the letters received from New-Orleans to-day explains the whole matter.

The tax alluded to has no bearing whatever upon the bonds or their interest, which is secure beyond all question. The tax in dispute is a one per cent. tax, which is now being levied, to pay off at one stroke, before the 1st of April, the entire floating indebtedness of the State, amounting to $1,950,000, and is opposed by a few obstinate politicians, but is being generally paid by all the property holders, and this adverse decision of a insignificant local Judge is to be reversed by the Supreme Court, as it is considered a general benefit to the citizens there to have this floating debt wiped out at once and forever.

ORLEANS.

Lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

From Satterthwaite's London Circular.

This indenture, made this 7th day of December, 1868, between the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, party of the first part, and the Erie Railway Company, party of the second part:

Witnesseth, That for the period of twelve years from this date, the party of the first part hath leased and rented, and by these presents doth demise, lease, and let unto the party of the second part, its successors and assigns, the railroad of the party of the first part, and all the land of the party of the first part, from and including Salamanca, in the State of New-York, to and including the present terminus at Dayton, in the State of Ohio, and at all points in any State or States between the termini of said railroad, and all branches or leased lines of railroad which now are or may hereafter be in operation, including all equipment and property of every name and kind belonging to or in anywise appertaining unto said railroad and branches.

And also so much of the franchises and privileges of the party of the first part as may be necessary, or as are usually exercised in and about the operation of a railroad, or may be necessary for the construction, repair and improvement, or for the operation of such railroad, or any extension of the same, or any branch or branches thereof, and to collect, demand, and receive tolls and emoluments thereof during said term; and all such franchises as are usually exercised by railroad companies in protecting and securing to itself the full use and enjoyment of such railroad either in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania or Ohio.

The party of the first part reserves to itself the franchise of being a corporation and of keeping up its organization, and the right to defend and maintain suits, and to take all requisite steps for the protection of its rights as a corporation, and of its shareholders.

Said party of the second part paying, or causing to be paid, as and for rent of the aforesaid railroad property and premises, thirty per cent. of the gross earnings of said line and branches, as now, or hereafter in operation, and as hereby demised, such payments to be made quarterly on the 15th days of April, July, October and January, at the office of the party of the second part in the City of New-York.

And the party of the second part agrees that it will use all reasonable efforts to develop and increase thereby both the local and through business of the said demised railroad and branches.

And whereas, by a decree or order of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Trumbull and State of Ohio, made in November, 1868, in the case of SAMUEL GURNEY and others, against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company and others, the same decree or order in the same action being also made by the Supreme Court at Special Term of the State of New-York, held at Buffalo on the 23d day of October, 1868; the same decree having also been made in the State of Pennsylvania; by which said orders and decrees it is provided that the debts of the Receiver in said action, as per schedule hereto annexed, must be paid before a delivery of the said railroad and its property can be made by said Receiver over unto the officers of the said Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company; and whereas the party of the second part has advanced and paid said moneys as provided in said decree;

Now, therefore, the said party of the second part is, by these presents, placed in the stead of the said receiver, with the same rights to protect itself for the moneys thus advanced to pay the said receiver's debts, as the said receiver now has or could have, with all the rights, privileges and privities of the said receiver, to secure the said debts now paid by the party of the second part; and the said party of the second part hereby has a prior right, and a mortgage lien upon the said demised property and franchises of the party of the first part, to secure the party of the second part for the cash advance above mentioned.

Provided always, that if the rent above reserved, or any part thereof, shall remain unpaid for sixty days after any day of payment when the same ought to be paid as herein agreed, then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for the parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, having first repaid the moneys advanced by the said Erie Railway Company as above specified into and upon the said demised premises and property of every kind, and every part thereof, absolutely to reënter and remove all persons therefrom, and the same to have again, repossess and enjoy as in their former state; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And thereupon this indenture, and all the provisions herein contained and the estate herein created, are by these declared to be and the same shall be henceforth forfeited, and shall cease and determine, except so far as to enable the parties of the first part to collect the rent due or unpaid up to the time this indenture is so forfeited and determined; and also any damages the said party of the first part may sustain by reason of the failure of the party of the second part to perform this lease or any of its covenants; and the said parties of the first part may thereupon forthwith actually reënter and take and keep actual possession of the said demised premises and property, and each and every part thereof, without delay or legal process.

The said parties of the second part, and their successors, agree to pay, bear and discharge all taxes and assessments of every name and kind which may be lawfully levied, assessed, or imposed on said demised premises and property, or on the use or occupation thereof, or on the income the party of the second part may receive or derive therefrom, and have the parties of the first part harmless therefrom, and the demised premises and property from sale or forfeiture for the nonpayment thereof. The said second part will hereafter, at their own expense, maintain and keep in operating condition the said railroad, and everything therewith connected or which properly belongs to the said railroad of the party of the first part, using the same in a legal and proper manner, and doing all the acts for the preservation of the franchises, rights, property, and interest of the said Atlantic and Great Western Railway which good faith, fair dealing, and the laws require.

And the said parties of the second part, their successors and assigns, hereby agree, that at the expiration or other sooner determination of the term hereby granted, they will surrender said railway with all the depots, stations, shops, grounds, buildings, structures, appurtenances, engines, machinery, equipments, and all other property hereby demised to them under and by virtue of this indenture, in as good state and condition as when they received the same; but the party of the second part is not bound to surrender or return any property to which the title of the party of the first part may have terminated, unless said title shall have been again invested in the party of the first part at its own expense.

And it is mutually agreed by the parties hereto, that if any difference of opinion shall arise as to the true intent and meaning of this contract, or as to any difference which may arise under it in any manner legitimately connected herewith, that all such questions, disputes, and differences shall be referred to three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the party of the first part, one by the party of the second part, and a third by the two chosen as aforesaid, and the decision of a majority of said arbitrators, given in writing and signed by two of the said arbitrators, shall be binding and final upon the parties hereto.

Possession of the demised premises is to be delivered to the party of the second part on the final execution of this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have caused their corporate seals to be affixed, the day and year first above written, and the signatures of their Presidents and Secretaries to be hereto signed.

(Signed,) HENRY G. STEBBINS,
President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.
(Attest)—W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.
JAY GOULD,
President of the Erie Railway Company.
(Attest)—H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

The Vanderbilt Roads.

From the New-York Tribune.

We give below the statement of the year's business of the New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem roads, as made to the State Engineer at Albany:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

STOCKS AND DEBTS.

Total amount capital stock now paid in.	$28,780,000 00
Funded debt, as by last report........	12,069,820 18
Total amount now of funded debt........	11,458,904 11
Floating debt, as by last report........	None.
The amount now of floating debt........	None.
Total amount now of funded and floating debt........	11,458,904 11
Average rate per annum of interest on funded debt........	6 17-100 ₩ ct.

EARNINGS AND CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

First, Earnings.

From passengers........	$4,063,791 46
From freight........	9,491,427 25
From other sources........	826,084 67
Total........	$14,381,303 38

Second, Receipts.

From passengers........	$4,063,791 46
From freight........	9,491,427 25
From other sources, as follows, viz: Interest, dividends on stock held in other railroad Companies, use of engines and cars, work done at shops, telegraph, transformation of mails, and miscellaneous items........	826,084 67
Total........	$14,381,303 38

Third, Payments other than for Construction.

For transportation expenses........	$9,238,162 87
For interest........	857,802 68
For dividends on stock, amount and rate per cent, (one of 3 per cent., one of 4 per cent.)........	2,110,248 00
Rents........	60,000 00
U. S. Tax on earnings........	100,830 26
Sinking Fund........	111,182 38
Cash on hand........	1,903,077 19
Total........	$14,381,303 38

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

STOCKS AND DEBTS.

Capital stock, as by charter........	$4,000,000 00
Amount of stock subscribed........	3,770,926 59
Amount paid in, as by last report........	9,981,500 00
Total amount now paid in of capital stock........	13,932,700 00
Funded debt, as by last report........	5,394,550 00
Total amount now of funded debt........	6,074,960 00
Floating debt, as by last report........	1,167 00
The amount now of floating debt........	1,167 00
Total amount now of funded and floating debt........	6,076,127 00
Average rate, per annum, of interest on funded debt........	6 9-10 ₩ c.

EARNINGS, AND CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

First Earnings.

From passengers........	$2,000,474 81
From freight........	2,988,523 09
From other sources........	534,613 90
Total........	$5,523,611 80

The above to be stated without reference to the amount actually collected.

Second—Receipts.

From passengers........	$2,000,474 31
From freights........	3,039,125 94
From other sources as follows, viz:	
Rents........	51,445 63
Mails........	46,875 00
Interest........	48,658 13
Miscellaneous........	387,635 14
Total........	$5,574,214 65

Third—Payments other than for Construction.

For transportation expenses........	$3,793,319 11
For roadway, grading, bridging, &c........	291,306 92
For interest........	433,092 76
For dividends on stock amount and rate, 8 per cent........	1,003,880 00
To United States tax on passengers and mail........	51,227 44
To cash on hand........	1,388 43
Total........	$5,574,214 65

HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

STOCKS AND DEBTS.

Capital stock, as by charter........	$8,000,000
Amount of stock subscribed........	7,600,000
Amount paid in, as by last report........	6,785,050
Total amount now paid in of capital stock........	7,000,000
Funded debt, as by last report........	5,993,825
Total amount now of funded debt........	6,086,325
Floating debt, as by last report........	None
The amount now of floating debt........	None
Total amount now of funded and floating debt........	6,086,325
Average rate per annum of interest on funded debt*........	6⅜ ₩ ct.

*Real estate mortgages not included in above, $13,000.

EARNINGS, CASH RECEIPTS, AND PAYMENTS.

First—Earnings.

From passengers........	$1,095,200 83
From freight........	1,208,575 99
From other sources........	452,455 71
Total........	$2,756,232 53

Second—Receipts.

From passengers........	$1,095,200 83
From freight........	1,208,575 99
From other sources, viz:	
Mail service........	13,050 00
Expresses........	124,687 55
Rents receivable........	50,164 18
Haulage of cars........	73,217 75
Miscellaneous........	1,274 08
New-Haven Company, (use of road)........	188,112 20
Total........	$2,756,232 53

Third—Payments other than for Construction.

For transportation expenses........	$1,772,687 57
For interest........	375,466 82
For dividends on stock amount and rate per cent., 8 per cent........	580,423 16
To payments to surplus fund........	
U. S. tax on earnings........	27,654 98
Total........	$2,756,232 53

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.

RIGHTS OF A CREDITOR OF A PARTNERSHIP, BY A JOINT AND SEVERAL BOND, NOT AFFECTED BY THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE FIRM.

In the matter of Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, Bankrupts.—The above bankrupts composed the firm of E. & D. Bigelow & Co., doing business at Malden, in the County of Ulster, in the Southern District of New-York. The firm and its several members were adjudicated bankrupt upon the petition of the First National Bank of Saugerties, a creditor of the firm and of each of the individual members. The debts proven against the copartnership amount to $209,748 24, (some of these debts are also proven against one or another of the copartners as indorsers.) The debts proven against Edward Bigelow individually amount to $55,395 67, against David Bigelow to $13,961 83, and against Nathan Kellogg to $45,715 78. The assets of the copartnership amount to about $22,787 07, of Edward Bigelow to about $14,181 03, of David Bigelow to about $32,346 75, and of Nathan Kellogg to about $22,709 93. It will thus be seen that the creditors of David Bigelow will be paid in full and leave a surplus to be added to the Company stock; Edward Bigelow's individual creditors will get about twenty-five per cent., and Nathan Kellogg's about twenty-three per cent., while the copartnership creditors get about ten per cent. John Bigelow filed a deposition for proof of claim against the several bankrupts for the sum of $5,495 64. The foundation of this claim is a bond dated 1st February, 1851, conditioned for the payment of John Bigelow $8,587 98, in installments, and is made by Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, and composing the firm of E. & D. Bigelow & Co. The obligors bind themselves "jointly and severally, our heirs, executors and administrators, and each of them, firmly by these presents." A copy of the deposition and bond is annexed to the testimony and marked "A." The First National Bank of Saugerties and certain other creditors filed objections to the claim of John Bigelow, as against the separate estates of the bankrupts, or either of them, and alleged that the debt was originally a partnership debt, and should be proved only against the partnership and receive dividends only out of the Company stock. Thereupon an order was made by this Court referring the matter to me to hear and report the testimony with my opinion thereon. The testimony has but recently closed, and it is herewith submitted to the Court. It seems to me to establish the following facts: Asa Bigelow died intestate about 1850, leaving children and heirs-at-law, Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow, John Bigelow, Susan E. Kellogg and Adaline B. Beers. Asa Bigelow left an estate valued at $75,000, about $25,000 or $30,000 of which was in notes of the firm of E. & D. Bigelow & Co., composed of these bankrupts. On the first day of February, 1851, Asa Bigelow's heirs agreed upon a division of their father's estate, and in carrying out that agreement the bond above mentioned was executed and delivered to John Bigelow, and he at the same time executed an agreement to the other heirs, wherein, in consideration of a bill of sale of certain articles of personal property, made to him by his co-heirs, and in further consideration of the bond above mentioned, which is described as having been executed by "Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, composing the firm of E. & D. Bigelow & Co."—he releases his interest in the residue of the personal estate and agrees to execute releases of his interest in the real estate when the bond shall have been paid. He subsequently gave these releases without requiring the condition to be first performed. Nathan Kellogg had no personal interest in the estate of Asa Bigelow, and derived no benefit from this division, nor was he a party to any of these transactions, excepting only the bond. John Bigelow was owing his father's estate an amount which, added to the sum provided for in the bond, made about one-fifth of the entire estate. The evidence introduced, both by the solicitors for John Bigelow, and for the opposing creditors, was mainly directed to the object of showing what was the consideration for the execution of this bond. The solicitor for Bigelow claiming that it was the execution of the agreement by his client to release his interest in the real estate, so far as Edward and David were concerned, and that as to Kellogg it was a matter of private arrangement among themselves and cannot affect John Bigelow. The solicitor for the opposing creditors argues that this bond was given for and on account of the firm's indebtedness to the estate of Asa Bigelow, and that it was delivered to John Bigelow as a part of the personal estate of his father, and in extinguishment of an equal amount of the notes of the firm of E. & D. Bigelow & Co. held by that estate. I think the evidence sustains the position of the solicitors for the opposing creditors. John elected to take his share out of the personal estate, and, as a necessary consequence, agreed to release his interest in the real estate. A large part of the personal estate was in notes of the firm of E. & D. Bigelow & Co. Two members of this firm were equal coheirs with John Bigelow; the other member had no interest in the estate. With him it was only a question whether the firm should continue to own the estate of Asa Bigelow, or merge a part of that indebtedness in a bond to one of the heirs. The bond was given and for a sum which, added to the advancements made to John Bigelow, discharged his claim upon the estate. The provision in the agreement making the release dependent upon the payment of the bond, was in the nature a security, and did not enter into the question of consideration. If it were allowable to adopt the theory on which the examination was conducted, I should have no difficulty in arriving at what would seem to be the inevitable conclusion—that as this was originally a partnership debt it can only be paid out of partnership assets. But I doubt the power of the Court to remit a creditor, under these circumstances, to his original and extinguished remedy. The bond presented by the claimant in this case is, by express terms, joint and several, and the obliger could have maintained an action for its breach against all or either of the obligors. Does the fact that the obligors have gone into bankruptcy, change or restrict the rights of the creditor? Section 36 of the Bankrupt law provides that, where partners are adjudged bankrupt, "all the joint stock and property of the copartnership, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners shall be taken," &c., "and all the creditors of the Company and the separate creditors of each partner shall be allowed to prove their respective debts. * * * The net proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay the creditors of the copartnership, and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors." Any balance of the separate estate of any partner is to be added to the joint stock for the payment of partnership debts, and any surplus of joint stock is to be divided and appropriated among the separate estates, "as it would have been if the partnership had been dissolved without any bankruptcy. And the sum so appropriated to the separate estate of each partner shall be applied to the payment of his separate debts." The instrument under which John Bigelow claims dividends is joint as to the copartnership and several as to each of the individual members; and as they have chosen to make themselves thus liable, I do not see how this Court can interfere to diminish the security they have placed into the hands of their creditor. Even if the English doctrine of election obtained in this country, the Court could only require the creditor to do what he has already done; he has elected to look to the assets of the individual members of the late firm and has not proved his claim against them as copartners. Our American authorities incline to treat creditors of bankrupts according to their strict legal rights, and to enforce the principles that would obtain at law. The decision of the case of Charles H. Mead, Assignee, against the National Bank of Fayetteville, (Am. Law. Register, Nov., 1868, page 818,) by Judge Hall, in the Northern District, is the latest authority on this question of the rights of creditors in bankruptcy proceedings. Edwin P. Russell, Porter Tremain and Augustus Tremain were adjudged bankrupts. They had been copartners in business and were indebted to the Bank of Fayetteville in the sum of $43,000, which was evidenced by sundry notes of the firm as maker, and each of these notes bore the indorsement of one of the copartners. Prior to the bankruptcy the form of the paper which evidenced such indebtedness was changed upon the application of the officers of the bank, and the firm notes were taken for $14,000, the notes of Porter Tremain for $10,000, those of Augustus Tremain for $9,000, and those of Edwin P. Russell for $10,000. The notes made by the firm were indorsed by Edwin P. Russell, and those made by one of the individual partners were respectively indorsed by the other two members of the firm. These notes were given for debts which were the proper debts of the partnership. The assignee filed his bill, insisting that the whole debt of the bank, being in equity and in fact the debt of the firm, must be proved as a debt against, and take a dividend from, only, the joint estate of the bankrupts, and that no part of it could be paid out of the individual estates of the bankrupts, in consequence of their individual liability, either as makers or indorsers. The counsel who argued the case had been unable to find any decision under the act of 1841 which determined this question, and Judge Hall states that but a single case (Farnum, 6, Boston, Law Rep., 21,) in which this question appears to have been decided, had come under his observation. Judge Hall says that when these notes were dishonored the bank was the legal creditor of the several parties thereto, according to the form of their several and respective obligations, and there is no reason for holding that the legal relation of debtor and creditor thus subsisting did not exist under the Bankrupt Law. Judge Hall holds that the bank had a right to prove its debts against the makers of the notes held by it, and is entitled to dividends from the joint and separate estates of the bankrupts according to such proof; and that the utmost that can be claimed against the bank is, "that it may be driven to its election." But in the next paragraph the Judge thinks it doubtful whether the bank is compelled to elect; and, referring to the case of Farnum, decided by Judge Sprague, under the Bankrupt Law of 1841, intimates that a creditor who holds a bill of exchange, drawn by the firm and indorsed by one of the members, was entitled to a dividend from the joint estate of the firm, and also a dividend from the separate estate of the partner who made such indorsement, and quotes from the Farnum case the declaration of Judge Sprague, "that the right of a party holding to valid obligations, to the benefit of both, was founded both in law and justice." In Borden vs. Cuyler, (10 Cush. Rep., 478, cited by Judge Hall,) Judge Cushing, in delivering the opinion of the Court, declared that "it remained a mooted question in the United States, and that in Massachusetts the practice and the weight of professional opinion favored the double proof; but that the point had not there been adjudicated." The weight of American authorities favors the right of a creditor who has a contract, joint as to the firm and several as to one or more of the partners, to prove against the firm and the individual partner or partners, and to receive dividends from the joint and individual assets. I have no doubt that the creditor is entitled, under his proof, to dividends out of the several assets of the individual bankrupts, resulting in the payment in full of the bond.

BLATCHFORD, J.—I concur with the Register in his conclusion that the creditor, John Bigelow, is, under his proof of debt, entitled to dividends out of the several assets of the individual bankrupts. An order will be entered to that effect on the report of the Register.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SPECIAL PLEAS.

The United States vs. Watson & Crarey et al.—In this case, an indictment for the illegal removal and concealment of whisky, special pleas were filed some time since, and the issue thus raised submitted, after argument, to the Court. The Court decided yesterday morning that, since it was a criminal case, there must be, in form at least, the verdict of a jury upon such issue. Case postponed till Monday.

MOTION IN ARREST—THE POWER OF CONGRESS.

The United States vs. James Carr.—A motion in arrest of judgment upon this defendant, who has been found guilty at this term of the Court of having in his possession counterfeit money, was made yesterday, by defendant's counsel, Judge Stewart. The ground of the motion, as stated by counsel, was that the Constitution of the United States gave Congress power to pass laws to punish counterfeiting the securities of the United States; that Congress, therefore, deriving all its power from the Constitution, had no right to punish the crime of having counterfeit money in possession with intent to defraud a citizen; that that was an offence against the local authority. The Court took the application into consideration.

PERJURY.

The United States vs. John B. McHenry.—A motion to quash this indictment, for perjury committed in the Rollins' case, was to have been made yesterday. On account of the absence of counsel for the defence no motion was made. The defendant was arraigned and plead not guilty. Case set down for Wednesday.

REVENUE CASE—EXPENSE OF ADVERTISING.

A. L. Maxwell et al. vs. Heman J. Redfield.—The facts in this case were agreed upon and a jury waived. They were, in substance, that the plaintiffs imported a quantity of iron into this port, and did not claim it within the time allowed by law; that it was then sold under the supervision of the defendant, then Collector, and the amount, after deducting the expenses of the sale paid into the Treasury. This action was brought to recover part of the amount paid for advertising such sale and assessed upon the plaintiff's property—which portion so assessed they claim to be excessive. The assessment was calculated pro rata, according to the amount for which the property was sold. The plaintiffs claim that it should have been based upon the space occupied in the advertisement by the description of the property. The case involves, therefore, the question of adjusting the expense of advertising such general sales of unclaimed merchandise. It was argued by Mr. Towle, for the Government, and Mr. Gilbert for the plaintiffs. The Court reserved its decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 30.

Before Judge Friedman.

ALLEGED COMMERCIAL FRAUD.

Horace B. Claflin et al. vs. Nelson W. Clark and Benjamin F. Poole.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest granted against one of the defendants, Clark, on the 29th of January, 1869. The order was granted on the ground that the goods forming the basis of the action were obtained by false pretences of solvency at the time of obtaining the credit, and also that he had disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. The defendant Clark, in the name of the firm, purchased from plaintiffs, between the 25th December, 1868, and 19th October thereafter, goods amounting to nearly $15,000, and, as is alleged, made false representations as to the amount of capital invested in the firm business, and also as to the amount of his own personal property outside of his business, and that subsequently he sold out those goods fraudulently and without consideration to some of his relations and clerks. During the present month defendant having become insolvent, came on to New-York to endeavor to arrange with his creditors, but, as it appears, the statement of assets not being quite reconcilable with his former representations, his creditors, the plaintiffs, obtained an order for his arrest. Judge FRIEDMAN took the papers, and reserved his decision.

Mr. Wade for motion; Stewart and Vanderpoel, opposing.

HABEAS CORPUS AND CLUBS.

George Bennet appeared yesterday morning before His Honor Judge FRIEDMAN, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by his counsel, Mr. Anderson. The prisoner, who had been committed on a charge of disorderly conduct, was discharged by reason of informality in the commitment, and from his statement of the circumstances which led to his arrest it appears that he was talking with another man in Greenwich-street, when the officer approached and ordered him not to talk so loud. Deeming this a somewhat unprecedented exercise of authority on the part of the officer, the prisoner said something to that effect in reply, when the officer beat him severely on the head and body with his club, and then committed him on the above charge. The man appeared in Court in a most pitiable state, his head covered with wounds and the skull fractured, as is stated by the Prison Surgeon.

Mr. Anderson appeared for prisoner, Mr. Blunt opposing.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar yesterday embraced twenty-six cases of petit larceny, thirteen of assault and battery, five of cruelty to animals, and one of malicious mischief. Of these forty-five cases, none were of any importance, and very few were possessed of sufficient interest to be worthy of mention.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrick Garvin being brought to the bar, his Honor said: "Patrick, it seems you are guilty of having a running sore;" to which Patrick answered, "No, your Honor, only guilty of having the hair off." It subsequently transpired that Patrick's horse was in question, and the running sore being proved to be on the animal, Patrick was fined $5. The colloquy between Court and prisoner, however, passed for wit, and the large audience was convulsed therewith.

Jacob Debaum being charged with using a spavined horse, came to the bar grey-haired and ruddy-faced, and declared that he appeared with a "shameful face," as he had lived and labored here for thirty odd years, and had never been arrested before. He pleaded poverty for using the horse, and sentence was suspended. With a courtly bow he said to the Magistrate, "Thank you, Sir," and to everybody else "Good day, gentlemen," and left the room. All this appeared exceedingly funny to the loungers on the benches, and they had occasion to laugh once more.

John Pilger, a boy, was brought to task for taking a cat by the back of the neck and throwing it up to such a height that the fall stunned it. His excuse was that a dog was worrying the cat, and he was only snatching the feline from canine destruction. The Magistrate thought the measure radical, and Pilger was fined $5. Mr. Bergh privately expressed his approbation of the fact that an example had been made of the boys who wantonly and wickedly worry vagrant and friendless cats.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills admitted during week ending Jan. 30, 1869: John J. Jefferson, Thomas Williams, John Fallon, Heinrich Heilman, Francis A. Sherwood, James Amory, Martin Seel, Robert Bilsborrow, Helen Walkley, Michael Gress, John McAuliffe, Nathan Goldvogel, George J. Schmelzel, Elisha Fitzgerald, Lowrie Walter, Dennis J. O'Mahoney.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of Daniel Quinlan, Charles Kaufenann, Isabella Collins, Joseph D. Little, Mary Steis, Samuel McGuire, Ole Anderson, George McDonald, Mary Kay, Henry Boyle, Maria Ann Walker, Joseph A. Wilson, Christian Grottey, John Raun, Thomas McMahon, James Cubbins, Joseph Straub, John Weber, Valentine Frosch, Christopher Monahan, Thomas Mullins, William C. Higgins, Dina Williams, Nathaniel Frost, Caspar Weid, Daniel Banks, Eliza Mengle, William Cosford, Joseph Beale, Arthur Liedtcke.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Edward W. Marsh, of Plainfield, New-Jersey; Evert Suydham, of the town of New-Utrecht; Mary Leahy, Delia McAvey, and Charles J. Smith, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the following named deceased persons, viz.: Elias Howe, Jr., of Fairfield, Conn.; Sigmund F. Seckel, Margaret Shaw, John Conway, Edward Leyser, Thomas D. Miller, John Freeman, John M. Noonan, Joseph H. Echalas, Joseph Weber, Eliza Minuse, Cornelius Soule and Samuel W. Slocum, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Henry S. Wilkin were granted to David L. White; of John W. Kissam, Jr., to John W. Kissam, his father; of Sarah Ann Harrison to Virginia G. Bennett; of Harry Whitney, Mary A. Whitney and Ella A. Whitney to Augusta Whitney, their mother.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 30.

By Judge Ingraham.

Day et al. vs. Dunn et al.; order granted.

Williams vs. Williams; report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of the application of Abby Lincoln for the payment of money, &c.; motion granted.

Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, &c., vs. The Village of New-Brighton; motion dismissed and injunction vacated.

Atkin's vs. Dinsmore, &c.; motion granted.

Milderberger vs. Fowler, &c.; motion for taxable costs granted.

Baejsa vs. Guedan; motion denied with $10 costs.

Hiram Cranston vs. James M. Plumb et al.; see memoranda.

In the matter of the petition of John S. Brower et al.; report of referee confirmed.

Morgan et. al. vs. Field et al.; motion granted.

The North River Bank vs. Arthur M. Eastman; motion granted, &c.

Elizabeth Clark vs. Wm. G. Fargo et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Adler et al. vs. Jacob Rosenband; motion denied with leave to plaintiff to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Furniss et al. vs. Cardow et al.; order granted.

James Green vs. Gernan; motion granted.

Hebbard vs. Nichols; motion denied.

In the matter of Rachel Harway, &c.; motion to stay proceedings denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 30.

By Judge Friedman.

Elizabeth Stanford vs. Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company; motion granted.

William D. Andrews et al. vs. Amzi S. Dodd; motion granted.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. James Carpenter; motion granted.

The People, ex rel. Lydia C. Smith vs. James T. Lloyd; attachment suspended so long as the defendant shall pay plaintiff's attorney the sum of $25 per week on account of the judgment, and pay the Sheriff's fees, if any.

National Guard News and Gossip.

A "Line Officer" of the Twenty-second Regiment sends us the following note as an answer to the remarks in the TIMES, last Sunday, regarding the exclusiveness displayed in the social reunions of that command. Our correspondent says:

"As the remarks contained in the TIMES of Sunday last in regard to the 'snobbishness' displayed in the arrangements for admission to the supper-room at the ball at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, on the 19th inst., appear to reflect upon the officers of that regiment, it is but just to them to state that the ball was given by the State Military Association, not by the Twenty-second, and that, with the exception of having tendered the use of their armory, neither the officers nor men of the Twenty-second had any more to do with the arrangements or any further privileges than those of any other regiment in the First or Second Divisions, and are neither entitled to any credit nor discredit in the matter. The officers of the Association certainly did the best in their power, and any error in the arrangements that might have occurred should not be credited to any improper motive. At all events, the officers of the Twenty-second have always done their best in all entertainments given by them to treat their invited guests with hospitality and courtesy, and the article of the 19th is certainly the first intimation they have received that they had not been successful."

We publish this note with pleasure, and would remark that we are aware that the Military Association reception was not under the control of the Twenty-second, although the regiment was trotted out for the pleasure of the Association. That there has been a want of courtesy toward representatives of the Press by officers of the Twenty-second Regiment is not to be disputed, however, and some of our brethren of the quill have been peculiarly unfortunate in this matter. The word "snobbishness" was used in reference to the general conduct of the officers toward the rank and file—not to their receptions. Young gentlemen joining a military regiment do not like to be treated like enlisted men in the regular service, where the rank and file are usually uneducated and unrefined. The members of the Twenty-second Regiment are as fine a body of young men as can be found in the First Division, and they are gentlemen as well as the officers they have elected to command them.

Battalion drills are ordered in the Twelfth Regiment as follows: Companies C, D, H, I and F will assemble, in chasseur uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Friday evening, Feb. 5. Companies B, K, A, G and E will assemble as above on Monday evening, Feb. 8. Line on each occasion will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. Division drills at the regimental armory are ordered as follows: Companies A and C, on Monday evening, Feb. 15; Companies G and H, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16; Companies F and K, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17; Companies D and I, on Thursday evening, Feb. 18; Companies B and E, on Friday evening, Feb. 19; Line will be formed at 8 P. M. precisely. A field officer will conduct the drills, and the senior Lieutenant present will act as Adjutant. First Sergeant Eugene Souleyett, B Company, has been promoted First Lieutenant, vice Burke, resigned. Private Thomas Wilson, I Company, has been appointed Color Sergeant, vice Bliss, reduced to ranks at his own request.

The new uniform recently adopted by the Fifty-fifth Regiment consists of a cadet gray chasseur jacket with scarlet trimmings; pants of same material, made full, having a scarlet stripe down the side. Field officers will wear a gold stripe down the side of the pants, and line officers gold cord. Officers will wear gray, and gold epaulets; privates, grey and red. The non-commissioned staff will wear gold chevrons.

Company H, of the Sixth Regiment, will celebrate its anniversary on Tuesday next.

Company B, of the Fifth Regiment, gave their thirty-second annual ball at the Germania Rooms on Wednesday evening, and had an enjoyable time.

The arrangements for the proposed reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, on the 22d of February, are progressing rapidly, and the affair will undoubtedly be a brilliant one.

Municipal Affairs.

The following changes are to take place in the Mayor's office on Monday: Mr. JOSEPH H. TOOKER is to be appointed First Marshal, in place of Mr. THOMAS B. TAPPAN; Mr. MICHAEL T. DALY, Second Marshal, in place of Mr. G. W. HINCHMAN; Mr. TIMOTHY GOLDEN, Sergeant-at-Arms, in place of Mr. BALDWIN, and Major HOY, Messenger, in place of Mr. JOHN NEWTON.

Most of the gentlemen displaced have held their positions for many years, and under various administrations. It is understood that Mayor HALL was loath to make any changes in his department, but the exigencies of party required it.

Marshal TAPPAN reports that he has granted the following licenses during the past week: Express wagons, 6; public carts, 23; dirt carts, 4; venders, 21; coaches, 3; drivers, 21; boarding-houses, 9; intelligence office, 1. Total, 88. Fines, $1. Total amount received, $289 75.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING DURING THE PAST WEEK MADE A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION in the PRICES OF OUR GOODS, we beg to call particular attention to our assortment of

SILKS. DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS. LACE CURTAINS.
CLOAKS. BLANKETS
AND
GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

which, on account of taking an inventory of stock, we offer at exceedingly low prices. An examination of our goods entails no obligation to purchase, as we invite comparison with other houses.

N. B.—A small invoice of choicest

Astrakhan Cloaks,

Just received from Paris, which, as the season is so far advanced,

WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW, BY
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NO. 312 & 314 BOWERY, one door from Bleecker-st.

WE STAND BY THOSE WHO STAND BY US.
TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN MUSLINS.
OUR PRICES NOT CHANGED.
The benefit of the advance given to our customers.
STORE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE.
EVERYBODY AFTER MUSLINS.
Those who took our advice given in our advertisement ten days ago and bought, will have saved several cents a yard. We are now selling below wholesale rates, but next week our prices will change.
GOOD MUSLINS, 10c. FINE SHEETINGS, 10c.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.
FINE YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c.
MUSLINS FINE AND HEAVY, ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTA, 12½c. and 15c.
LOWER PRICED MUSLINS, 8c., 8c. and 9c.
Buy your Muslins of us and save from 5c. to 6c. a yard.
Also, immense lots of ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
The above prices are only for "CASH DOWN."
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 13th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

LADIES, EXAMINE THE EMPRESS BELT in all styles.
At R. H. MACY'S, and elsewhere.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 229 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, FEB. 1,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, AND COMPRISING
NAINSOOK AND SWISS SATIN DRESSCHECKS,
PLAIN NAINSOOKS,
CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PERCALES,
PIQUES AND MARSEILLES,
LADIES' AND GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO,
Housekeeping Goods,
IRISH LINENS,
LINEN SHEETING,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, &c.,
AND DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW STORE,
COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

THE GREAT
Closing Out Sale,
TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

GREAT RUSH! GREAT RUSH!
FOR CHEAP MUSLINS!
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES!
SPLENDID MUSLIN, YARD-WIDE, 12½ CENTS.
ALSO,
Cheap auction lots of
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c.
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
SWISSES, &c.
FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW VALUE.
AT ADOLF KUSTER'S, NO. 225 8TH-AV.

INSTRUCTION.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Not for all time, but for a day, viz., MONDAY, Feb. 1, the subscriber will receive new pupils for a full course of WRITING LESSONS, for the nominal sum of FIVE DOLLARS, guaranteeing a rapid and elegant handwriting to every pupil, old or young. Full success or the money will be refunded. Every pupil will receive the individual instruction of the subscriber. Names must be registered on Monday, 1st inst., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Pupils will have until the 1st of May to finish their lessons if desired.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
The reputed Penman of America.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.
Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

MADAME PETERSON'S INSTITUTE,
KIEL, (ON THE BALTIC,) PRUSSIA,
Can accommodate next Spring a few boarding pupils—the entire number being limited to twenty. Terms, $300 per annum.
City references to families whose daughters for several years past have been enjoying its advantages by addressing Box No. 3,323 Post Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. O. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

THE SECOND TERM OF MISS YOUNG'S School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will commence Feb. 1, for pupils of both sexes.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869.
P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A private family where she could instruct children in French and German as an equivalent. Address TEACHER, International Academy, No. 96 2d-av.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE A GOVerness of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 273 West 25th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED IN PARIS and experienced in teaching, desires to give a few French lessons. Call at No. 218 East 14th-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Essex-st. Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation culverts, bridges and track of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, from a point near the New-York State line, a distance of about 9¼ miles.

The maps, profile plans, and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of L. W. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem it for their interest not to accept.

D. P. PATTERSON, President,
H. and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.

DATED, New-York, Jan. 25, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said Attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—LADIES WHO are about to require nursing can have pleasant and well-furnished rooms, superior board, careful nursing and skillful medical attendance, previous to and during confinement, at the residence of Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. If desired, their infants can be adopted to good homes. Dr. GRINDLE having had over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special medical or surgical treatment from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient. Confidential consultation.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE without medicine. Dr. and Madame ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail. Their French pills are certain.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 443 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchange of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.
Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill. the following Stocks and Bonds: Certificate No. 29, Lumberman's Insurance Company's Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Certificate No. 174, Fourth National Bank Stock, Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,026, $500; Cook County Illinois Bond No. 1,640, $500; Star Metal Company's Certificates of Stock from No. 264 to 279 inclusive; Nos. 26, 258, 259, 260, 240, 43. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above or their coupons.
STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 55 Liberty-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6, until Feb. 18. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (Western division) due 1st February, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana Past Due Coupons; also, Memphis and Charleston Stock, Wilmington and Manchester First Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee First Mortgage Bonds, Past Due Wilmington City Bonds, Norfolk City 6 per cent. Bonds and Stock, and Charleston 6 per cent. Stock. By J. M. WEITH & CO., Nos. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 43 WALL-ST.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of the Company.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
JAN. 25, 1869.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 27, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF FIRST MORTgage bonds, Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, and guaranteed by C., C. and I. C. R. R. Co., will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.
S. E. SMITH, President.

$10,000 OR $20,000 ADDITIONAL capital wanted with a PARTNER, special or general, in an established mercantile business, safe and reasonably profitable. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 111 Times Office.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by
S. SKAATS & BRO.,
No. 19 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.
DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, draw interest from Feb. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.
Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 19, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 12th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.
Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed. W. W. FORD, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.
A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES—Great varieties at reduced prices. S. KLABER, marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 212 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A [illegible] GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain board in a private family [illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. [illegible] New-York.

TO LET—IN SIXTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

NO. 33 EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR IRVING place—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND handsomely-furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen; rent reasonable; one door below 30th-st.

NO. 217 WEST 38TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; reference required.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board. Apply to U. C., No. 283 Liberty-st.

NO. 20 WEST 15TH-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS room with board for gentlemen.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Jan. 30, 2 P.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P.M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P.M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER FOR
GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows..........Feb. 13.
RAPIDAN follows..........Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows..........Feb. 27.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Feb. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Feb. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........NELSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 13
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at opening of business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,658, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, [illegible] SLEIGHS, [illegible] GREAT BARGAINS [illegible] [illegible] GRAVIN [illegible] A [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, NINE YEARS old, [illegible] JEREMIAH [illegible] [illegible] to California.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE, [illegible] also several low-priced cart horses and mares. No. 80 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 8 YEARS OLD, 17 hands high; must be sold for want of use; price $80. Apply at No. 251 West-st.

ONE SECOND-HAND CLOSE COACH, IN good order, one top buggy, and one no top, for sale cheap, at No. 228 Spring-st., corner Clarke-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-HORSE THREE-TON truck, in perfect order; price $150. Apply at Pier No. 7, North River.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY FRANK G. BROWN, NO. 58 Broadway:
53d-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av., 2 lots..........$28,000
8th-av. and 82d-st., northwest corner, 4 lots..........80,000
4th-av. and 87th-st., northeast corner, 6 lots..........30,000
ALSO,
Entire blocks of 44, 48 and 64 lots, just east of the iron bridge in North New-York, on 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th and 138th sts.
ALSO,
Water fronts located upon the Harlem River, just in front of the above, east of the bridge, in plots to suit.
ALSO,
Plot of 8 acres, on the "Southern Boulevard," (133d-st.,) near the iron bridge.
ALSO,
200 lots in one body at Port Morris.
All the above-mentioned streets at North New-York are graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 20X102, IN 78TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Also,
Southwest corner 2d-av. and 33d-st.
Also,
Four-story, English basement, 18x100, 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Also,
At a bargain, six lots in 97th and 98th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
Also,
No. 120 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., three story, brown stone, 16.8x100.
Apply to office of
JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 67 East 10th-st., corner 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 466 Cherry-st.

TWO ACRES, ONE BLOCK FROM CENtral Park, on 105th and 106th sts., for sale, in plots of four lots each; elevated sandy ground; sold with building restrictions. Price of plots, $12,000 each. Apply personally or by post to the owner,
HAMLIN BABCOCK, 58th-st. and East River,
or CHARLES H. KETCHEL, Attorney,
No. 115 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 18 and 19.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE attention of parties desiring to purchase a home, is invited to our Spring list of dwellings, in first-class localities, at revised prices.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway and 17th-st.,
Union-square.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE ELEgant furniture, the first-class three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 123 East 71st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The house is splendidly frescoed, and in excellent condition throughout. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ELEVENTH-AV. BOULEVARD, NEAR 154th-st., thirty-four choice lots, cheap; also large and small parcels on and near 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and St. Nicholas avs. and Boulevard, 59th to 200th st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60 and extension, near 5th-av., above 28th-st.; others $15,000 to $60,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—THREE LOTS EAST SIDE 6TH-av., Boulevard, between 128th and 129th sts., each 25x75, for $14,500, if sold immediately; $7,000 can remain on mortgage. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in West 38th-st., near 5th-av., 21x55x100; price $45,000, with gas fixtures, carpets, &c.; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$17,500. A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, 15x57, lot 100 feet deep, in East 46th-st., near 3d-av.; in first-rate order; terms easy. A. J. PERRY, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 156th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD lots for sale by PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HARLEM.—HOUSE AND FULL LOT FOR sale, two-story, attic and basement, on 117th-st., second house west of 1st-av. Inquire on the premises.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 3D-AV., west side; a good investment; will be sold low and on very easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, 6 Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 925 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!
TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, 100 per cent. profit can be made on land lying along the Sawmill River Valley, between Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry; a railroad is already surveyed through the grounds; 500 acres for sale on which are good improvements. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, now fully established, farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. No fever and ague, water soft and pure, only 44 miles from New-York City on railroad.
Papers and maps sent free. Address
R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or
Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J.
See this place before changing your location. The most healthy country known—air cures consumption.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—FOR sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, one of the most complete, convenient and healthy residences near New-York; only forty minutes from Wall-st.; all the modern conveniences, stable and fine garden, with fine view; would not be sold on any account but for the owner going to Europe; terms moderate, payment easy. For particulars, send to Box No. 3,606 New-York City Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK—at Orange, N. J. (only one hour from the City) containing 9 rooms, with gas, water, range, furnace, &c., entirely new; also, two lots of 5-acres each, in the Park, for sale. Apply to owner, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

A FARM OF SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, at Flushing, Long Island, near depot, 40 minutes from New-York ferries, 9 miles by turnpike; good buildings and good land; will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BOOK-KEEPERS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERKS AND ALL MEN WHO WRITE.
The following numbers of

THE PATRONS' TICKETS,

the second series of
WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS,
were drawn at the office of the Company, in presence of a company of stationers, on the 29th inst., and each ticket thus numbered can be exchanged at the office of the Company,
NO. 11 COLLEGE-PLACE,
FOR $100,
on presentation:
No. 1,121 of the Third Subdivision.
No. 9,604 of the Fourth Subdivision.
No. 7,518 of the Fifth Subdivision.
No. 3,258 of the Sixth Subdivision.
No. 2,507 of the Seventh Subdivision.
No. 2,103 of the Eighth Subdivision.
No. 7,240 of the Ninth Subdivision.
No. 6,601 of the Tenth Subdivision.
And of the Third Series the following numbers:
No. 4,008 of the First Subdivision.
No. 7,172 of the Second Subdivision.
No. 6,210 of the Third Subdivision.
No. 7,128 of the Fourth Subdivision.
No. 4,226 of the Fifth Subdivision.
No. 4,655 of the Sixth Subdivision.
No. 5,208 of the Seventh Subdivision.
No. 5,270 of the Eighth Subdivision.
No. 95 of the Ninth Subdivision.
No. 2,622 of the Tenth Subdivision.
This is all there will be drawn of this class of tickets.
The patrons' interest in the Fourth Series is just ten times larger. LOOK TO THE FOURTH SERIES.

ANY PERSON HAVING ABOUT EIGHTEEN cases, contents unknown, on storage at No. 243 Front-st., are hereby notified to pay charges on same and remove them, or they will be sold for storage and charges forthwith.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA-BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A TEST—MRS. VANHOEN, THE GREAT INDEpendent business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 8th-av. Gents not admitted.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
[illegible]
Business Manager..........Mr. J. HENRY MAGONIGLE.
Treasurer..........Mr. J. A. BOOTH.
Stage Manager..........Mr. MARK SMITH.
Leader of Orchestra..........Mr. ED'D MOLLENHAUER.
MR.
EDWIN BOOTH
respectfully announces that his Theatre
Will open on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3,
with SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
Introducing
Miss MARY McVICKER,
As JULIET.
Miss FANNY MORANT,
As THE NURSE.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
As MERCUTIO.
Mr. MARK SMITH,
As FRIAR LAWRENCE.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
As ROMEO.
WITH A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

The Tragedy will be produced in strict accordance with historical propriety in every respect, following closely the text of SHAKESPEARE, and with the following

CAST:

Escalus, Prince of Verona	Mr. Augustus Pitou
Paris, a young nobleman, kinsman to the Prince	Mr. Frederick Monroe
Montague, Heads of two houses at variance with each other	Mr. T. J. Hind
Capulet, Heads of two houses at variance with each other	Mr. A. W. Fenno
An Old Man, of the Capulet family	Mr. W. C. Drummond
Romeo, son to Montague	Mr. Edwin Booth
Mercutio, kinsman to the Prince and friend of Romeo	Mr. Edwin Adams
Benvolio, nephew to Montague and friend to Romeo	Mr. Chas. Norris
Friar Lawrence, a Franciscan	Mr. Mark Smith
Friar John, of the same Order	Mr. J. P. Deuel
Balthazar, servant to Romeo	Mr. G. A. Vinton
Peter	Mr. Charles Peters
Samson, servants to Capulet	Mr. John Chatterson
Gregory, servants to Capulet	Mr. Nelson Decker
Abraham, servant to Montague	Mr. Henry Hogan
An Apothecary	Mr. Hector Mackay
First Musician	Mr. W. H. Wintle
Second Musician	Mr. J. F. LaMaffa
Third Musician	Mr. Chas. Findley
Page to Paris	Master Wm. Herne
Page to Romeo	Master Eli McCormick
Page to Tybalt	Master Wm. Ritzmann
Lady Capulet	Miss E. V. Proudfoot
Juliet, daughter to Capulet	Miss Mary McVicker
Nurse to Juliet	Miss Fanny Morant

Kinsfolk of both houses, Maskers, Guards, Watchmen and Attendants.

SCENE—VERONA; MANTUA.
New and appropriate music composed expressly for the Tragedy by..........Mr. Edward Mollenhauer

The supervision of the building, decorations, and appointments of this Theatre, have been under the control of the following-named gentlemen:

Architects	Messrs. Renwick & Sands
Superintendent of Construction	Mr. John A. Robertson
Mason Work	Mr. Jeremiah T. Smith
Granite Front	Mess. Runels, Clough & Co
Roofing	Messrs. Geo. Fischer & Bro
Plastering	Mr. Cornelius Doyle
Iron Work	Messrs. Geo. R. Jackson, Burnett & Co
Doors and Windows	Messrs. Smith & True
Decorations in Fresco, Italian Marble, Cement, Mosaic Flooring, and designing of Chandelier	Mr. G. G. Garibaldi
Chairs	Messrs. James L. Jackson & Bro
Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers	Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Co
Plumbing	Messrs. McKenzie, Olan Ranald & Co
Steam Heating	Messrs. Geo. H. Kitchen & Co
Stage and Machinery	Mr. Smith Tuthill
Scenery	Messrs. Witham & Hillyard
Costumes	Mr. Thomas Joyce
Furniture and Appointments	Mr. J. P. Deuel
Act Drop	Mr. Russell Smith
Upholstery	Messrs. A. T. Thorp & Co
Wilson's Patent Electric Light, furnished by	Mr. Abram L. Bogart
Gas Department	Mr. Michael Caffrey

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL. SUNDAY CONCERT.
THEODORE THOMAS..........Director
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS EXTRA TWENTY-FIVE CTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JAN. 31, AT 8,
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:
MISS N. MILLET, pianist, will play
Fantasie (Don Juan)..........Thalberg
Havanera, morceau characteristique..........H. Ravina
HERR C. ALVES, tenor, who will sing
Am Meer, Schubert, and the Tear..........Stigelli
THEODORE THOMAS' Grand Orchestra will perform
1. Overture, 2. Scherzo, 3. Finale..........Schuman
Grand Finale, third act Don Carlos..........Verdi
Overture, Stradella, Nachgesang..........Verdi
Marche Indienne, L'Africaine..........Meyerbeer
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

HERR OLE BULL,
AND THE
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
GRAND ORCHESTRA 100,
SATURDAY EVENING,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter Exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

GREENE-ST. STORES TO LEASE.—The new first-class five-story and basement double store, Dorchester stone fronts, erected on lots Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., and adjoining the extensive publishing house of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., is now nearly completed and ready for renting. Parties desiring to locate on the line of the great business improvements, will please apply to H. T. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOMEst.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 50 vacant lots on 36th and 37th sts, with bulkhead and water-front on North River; 37th-st. is graded and curbed, with a pier at foot recently rebuilt. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st., or No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 478 Broadway; possession can be given by first of March; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway, or Post Office, Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, 60x80, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 43x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER STORES on Fulton-st., Brooklyn; an excellent stand for the trimming and fancy goods business; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

ART GALLERY, &C., TO LEASE.—THE upper part of Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., 105 feet frontage; gallery 30x75.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 25x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 319 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE MANSION HOUSE, LATE DR. Valentine Mott's, between Bloomingdale road and Boulevard, completely renovated; particularly adapted for a hotel or road house, also frame building adjoining.
ALSO,
No. 55 Bleecker-st., near Broadway; three-story, 27x60; will be altered for business purposes, if desired.
ALSO,
Four-story brown-stone house, 49th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; all the above with immediate possession.
ALSO,
Four-story brown-stone house, 22x70; 5th-av., near 9th-st., on a three years' lease, furnished or unfurnished.
ALSO,
A two-story brick house, 69th-st., near 10th-av.; very desirable and rent low.
ALSO,
No. 140 East 14th-st., five-story English basement, brown-stone house, 21 rooms, just put in complete order.
Apply to office of JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK,
No. 67 East 10th-st., corner 4th-av.

TO LEASE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, furnished; eminently first-class in every respect; splendid new house, 40 feet front; French roof, brick stable and 16 lots of ground on Broadway, 108th and 109th sts; river view. Apply to JOHN BROWER, No. 3 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR SIX, TWELVE or eighteen months, a large and desirable house at Fort Washington, with about nine acres of land, green-house, grapery, gardener's cottage, and other outbuildings; gas and water in the house. For terms, &c., apply to MORKWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY AND BASEment of house No. 267 Bleecker-st. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. CUYler's Church, on the hill, a beautiful three-story house and lot, with French roof, containing all the modern improvements and built by days' work in the best manner; of Gothic design, with fine drawing-room on the parlor floor; has just been repainted and decorated in elegant style, without regard to cost, at an expense of nearly $4,000, and is in perfect order; the location is unsurpassed, and street paved with Belgian pavement; possession on or before the 1st of May; terms liberal. For permits and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front, high basement dwelling, No. 28 Smith-st., Brooklyn, 26x48, with extension 19x19, lot 26x104. Excellent order, with all modern improvements and many conveniences not usually found. The extension is particularly well adapted for a physician's or dentist's office. For sale with or without furniture. For terms and permits to inspect, apply to the owner, E. R. DURKEE, No. 135 Water-st., corner Pine, New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—A complete three-story brown-stone front, with all improvements; also a three-story Philadelphia brick, with immediate possession, situated in Hall-st., near Green-av., being central to four lines of cars; will be sold a bargain by application to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

TO E.—HOW I HAVE MISSED YOU THIS WINTER, you can never know; you must be careful about messages to me; I am unchanged and unchangeable. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. FLEUR DE THE. [illegible] OPERA BOUFFE [illegible]
[illegible]
IN ALL [illegible] TROUPE, THE VAST [illegible] AND [illegible]
[illegible]
MUST come for [illegible] in New-York for surpassing in splendor and brilliancy that of any European Theatre and eclipsing anything hitherto produced.
THE COSTUMES, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS AND MISE EN SCENE OF A NOVEL AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER, ARE RICH IN MATERIAL AND ARTISTIC IN DESIGN
and have been expressly constructed under the direction of the most skillful artists in Paris and New-York.
THE MUSIC OF FLEUR DE THE
is of a new genre, a mixture between the extravaganza of opera bouffe and the elaboration of opera comique, retaining the best elements of both schools. It is fresh, original and full of the most charming motifs. In the hands of the eminent artists of the Theatre Francais, seconded by the magnificent chorus and orchestra, it will be rendered in an unexceptionable manner.
THE LIBRETTO,
by MM. Duru and Chivot, is amusing and witty.
THE MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
of the RICHEST AND MOST COSTLY MATERIALS,
designed by MM. Stop, Draner and Berthal, the celebrated dessinateurs of Paris, and manufactured by Mme. Armand and M. Philippot, costumers of the Theatre Lyrique, Paris, and the Theatre Francais, New-York.
THE ELABORATE AND ARTISTIC SCENERY,
painted expressly for the Theatre Francais by M. Fromont, the renowned scenic artist of the Theatre Lyrique and the Chatelets, Paris, whose exquisite scenery in "Genevieve de Brabant" formed one of its chief attractions and excited universal admiration, and by H. W. Calyo, of the Theatre Francais, New-York.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—Franco-Chinese canteen in Pekin, with view of the bay and French man-of-war at anchor. Calyo.
ACT 2.—Grand illuminated Chinese interior. Calyo.
ACT 3.—A grandee's palace and pleasure garden in the Celestial Empire. Richly-decorated pavilion, terraces, exotics, Chinese pagoda, &c., &c.
This scene is of unsurpassed artistic beauty, designed and painted expressly for the Theatre Francais, by M. Fromont, the celebrated scenic artist, of Paris.
THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
AND THE SPECIAL GRAND ILLUMINATIONS,
rich and recherche beyond description, designed and made in Paris by M. Saqui.
BALLET TROUPE,
under the direction of M. Baptistin.
MLLE. EDWIG SCHLAEGER,
MLLE. MARIE ADRIEN,
Mlles. Martinetti, Scheil, Whiting and Whelpley.
CAST.
CESARINE, (a French Vivandiere, wife of Pinsonnet,)..........ROSE BELL
FLEUR DE THE, (a Chinese Belle, daughter of Tien-Tien,)..........RIZARELLI
EUSTACHE PINSONNET, (Cook of the Corvette La Pintade and Cantiniere to the French army,)..........CARRIER
TIEN-TIEN, (Mandarin with the Zinc Balls, Chief of Police at Pekin)..........BECKERS
KAOLIN, (Captain of the Tigers)..........PETIT
CORBILLON, (Boatswain of La Pintade)..........CARRIERE
HA-VA-LE-TOU-KEU, (Officer of the Fire-Eaters)..........LEFEVRE
MIDSHIPMEN.
Gras de Sel—Villiers—Gavroche—Rosa—Touche a Tout—Briot Vive la Joie—Rachel—Vas de Bon Cœur.
French soldiers and sailors, midshipmen, vivandieres, mandarins and ladies, Chinese populace, slaves, &c.
Act I. THE FRENCH IN PEKIN.
Sailors, Vivandieres, Midshipmen, Chinese, &c.
PAS DE MATELOT BY THE BALLET TROUPE.
Act II. A MARRIAGE FETE IN CHINA.
Grand Illuminations, Procession, Cortege.
Grand Oriental Ballet Divertissement.
Act III. THE LAW OF TSING.
French and Chinese; Vive la France; Kan-Kan Franco-Chinese; Grand rondo finale, Cliquot Champagne.
General admission and dress circle seats, $1. Orchestra seats, $1 50. Private boxes, $8 and $10. Proscenium, 5 seats, $5 and $15. Family circle, 30 cents. After 9½ half price.
Seats at theatre, Peter's, No. 198, and Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869.
Consisting of
TWENTY NIGHTS
and a
GRAND BAL D'OPERA
OPENING NIGHT
THURSDAY, FEB. 11.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the pleasure to announce that he has completed arrangements with Mr. Max Strakosch for the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATION OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
previous to her return to Europe.
This will also be the
FAREWELL SEASON OF
MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
In addition to these renowned Prima Donnas, Mr. Maretzek has again secured the service of
MISS AGATHA STATES,
whose fresh and wonderful voice has proved so attractive and charming wherever she has appeared.
Prominent among the members of the Company will be found the following known artists and popular favorites:
Mad. JOHANNA ROTTER, Mad. ROSA CELLINI,
Miss ISABEL McCULLOCH, Miss LOUISE DURAND,
Signor P. BRIGNOLI, Signor A. BOETTI,
Signor C. ORLANDINI, Herr TH. HABELMANN,
Signor G. ANTONUCCI, Mlle. MARIE WESMAEL.
THE REPERTOIRE
will include most of the best standard works.
IMPORTANT REVIVALS
will also take place.
Prominent among the Revivals will be
MEYERBEER'S CELEBRATED ROMANTIC OPERA
of
LE PROPHETE,
which will be brought out with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS.
BELISARIO,
by Donizetti, and others which will be brought out in the most sumptuous and conscientious manner.
NOTICE.
Subscribers and the public at large are respectfully informed that there will be but
THREE REGULAR OPERA NIGHTS AND A MATINEE EACH WEEK.
These Opera Nights being each
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
Subscribers for the entire season will be entitled to admission tickets to the
BAL D'OPERA,
which will take place on
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.
Prices of subscription for the entire season of twenty nights and the Bal D'Opera:
Boxes containing four, with eighty admissions, according to location, from $163 to $200.
Choice Seats in parquette and dress circle with twenty admissions, $40.
Box office at the Academy of Music will open for season subscribers on
MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869,
and subscription books will remain open until SATURDAY, Feb. 6, when the sale for single nights will begin at the regular ticket offices.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATER DAILY.
Afternoon at 2, Evening at 7¾ o'clock.
The Management, in announcing the following
UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS,
have full assurance of a continuance of that patronage always extended to first-class merit by the public of New-York, and heretofore so liberally bestowed on this establishment.
Special engagement with those talented and popular artists,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
First appearance in America of the beautiful and accomplished London actress,
MISS ROSE MASSEY,
and engagement of the unequaled Premier Dansante,
MLLE. G. MORLACCHI
and her Ballet troupe, all appearing every evening and at Saturday Matinee in the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
and presenting the full dramatic company, to be preceded every evening by the MORLACCHI TROUPE, who will also appear at Wednesday Matinee in the Asiatic Ballet of L'ALMEE. Other afternoons, at 2 o'clock, DRAMA and FARCE by the company, admission to which is as follows:
Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, 50 cents extra, which includes
ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.
To be seen at all hours.

PURIM BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Thursday, Feb. 25.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL FROM the country, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Carmine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 188 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

COOKS, WAITRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, nurses and all first-class help at our offices daily; girls found situations immediately. KNICKERBOCKER EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1,170 Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man in a private family; is highly recommended from families he has lived with, and willing to make himself useful. Address or call, for two days, at No. 355 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION for copying or writing of any kind, where a good penman is required; good reference. Address G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, A RAPID penman, correct in figures, and acquainted with making invoices in wholesale grocery business. Applicants will reply in their own handwriting, stating salary expected. H. W. BELCHER & CO.,
Post Office Box No. 120.

TO FLORISTS AND GARDENERS.—Wanted, a reliable man acquainted with the business, to take charge of a store for the sale of Flowers and Plants. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WILMERDING & WORCESTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHAS. H. WILMERDING,
FRANKLIN R. WORCESTER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL B. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRENCH OPERA.
A. BIRGFELD..........Manager
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
BARBE BLEUE!
MLLE. TOSTEE in her great role of BOULOTTE.
Sale of reserved seats commences MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 1, at the Box Office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FORMERLY PIKE'S.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD..........Manager
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2,
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
universally acknowledged to be one of the
MOST DESERVING CHARITIES
of New-York City.
LA PERICHOLE,
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.
IRMA, the Queen of Song..........as..........LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor..........as..........PIQUILLO
Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
THE MOST MARKED SUCCESS OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD!
THE MOST SUPERB EXHIBITION OF MANLY STRENGTH, DAUNTLESS DARING, AND PERFECT PHYSICAL CULTURE ever presented to the American public!
UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED AND UNEQUALED ATHLETIC ACHIEVEMENTS!
A PERFORMANCE ENTIRELY NEW, THRILLING BEYOND DESCRIPTION, and which is acknowledged to be, without question, ABSOLUTELY THE MOST ASTOUNDING EXPOSITION OF INTREPIDITY AND GYMNASTIC SKILL EVER SEEN IN AMERICA!
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
and also at the
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
the world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
who, coming to this country accredited as
THE GREATEST GYMNASTS OF EUROPE,
have by their almost superhuman feats vastly
OVERLEAPED PUBLIC EXPECTATION,
and rendered themselves at once
THE SENSATION OF THE DAY,
and without doubt
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
to the admirers of athletic prowess ever introduced to the public of New-York, will appear in their
STARTLING ORIGINAL PERFORMANCE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
attempted by no other gymnasts in any age or any country, which has been received at each representation by overwhelming audiences with every expression of
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM,
and which has been pronounced by the most competent critics as well as
BY UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATION,
INFINITELY SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS
to any exhibition of gymnastic skill hitherto witnessed on this continent.
A NEW PROGRAMME
OF
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
introducing
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND HIS CHARMING INFANT SON,
together with the entire strength of
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
will add to the attractiveness of an entertainment which for
NOVELTY, VARIETY AND INTEREST
will be found
DECIDEDLY WITHOUT PRECEDENT.
Admission 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
FIFTEENTH SEASON.
The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
F. T. FAHY, No. 50 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSEN BROS., No. 56 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 40 Maiden-lane.
WALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
J. B. KELLER, Cashier German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KUEHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
P. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.
Boxes to be secured of
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

GRAND CONCERT	AT IRVING HALL
GRAND CONCERT	THIS
GRAND CONCERT	EVENING.
GRAND CONCERT	GRAND
GRAND CONCERT	ORCHESTRA
GRAND CONCERT	AND
GRAND CONCERT	BRILLIANT
GRAND CONCERT	ARRAY OF
GRAND CONCERT	SOLO ARTISTS.
GRAND CONCERT	TICKETS 50 CENTS.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA.
"THE BALL IS UP, OR CENTRAL PARK."
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church. The Grand Organ will be used upon this occasion. Admission to all parts of the house, 50c. Tickets can be obtained now, at Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall, the night of the lecture.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10,
at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.
The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a
PROPELLER
of 261 65-95 tons; length 135 feet; breadth 22 2-10 feet; depth of hold 8 5-10 feet; draft, light 3 feet, loaded 8 feet.
She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (24x24 inches) of 90-horse power, and one boiler.
The hull is of iron covered with 2¼ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $3,000.
All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.
Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STS. AND MAIDEN-LANE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:
Broadway, Nos. 502 and 504, running through to Crosby-st., 48 feet front, 50 feet rear, by 200 feet deep.
Broad-st., Nos. 52, 54 and 62, through to No. 56 New-st.
Maiden-lane, No. 46, through to No. 37 Liberty-st.
Canal-st., Nos. 510 and 512, near Greenwich-st.
For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 12 Ashland-place, (Perry-st.,) near Greenwich-av.;
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rich blue and silver figured satin window-curtains, lace window-curtains, pier mirrors, rosewood suits in plush, lounge, easy chairs, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rich Dresden vases, rosewood suite in green reps, ormolu and marble clock, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany wardrobes, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut secretary bookcase, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, a Grover & Baker sewing machine; also, a fine assortment of genuine Sheffield platedware.

PHILLIP LEVY, Auctioneer.
CATALOGUE SALE OF A CHOICE collection of Oil-Paintings, by American and European artists, at Artists' Salesroom, No. 80 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS at 8.
THOUSANDS HAVE CONFIRMED THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS of the SECOND VOLUME of HUMPTY DUMPTY,
VOL. 2 ECLIPSING VOL. 1.
NEW SCENERY. NEW TRICKS.
NEW MUSIC. NEW BALLETS.
NEW COSTUMES. NEW CARICATURES.
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (afterward CLOWN) | GEO. L. FOX.
Pantaloon..........C. K. FOX.
Harlequin..........FRANK LACY.
Columbine..........MLLE. LAURANT.
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI, FASCINATING BALLET.
Mons. DE CORDOVA [illegible] DANCE BALLET.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!!
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
Largely exceeding anything ever hitherto known in THE ANNALS OF AMERICAN AMUSEMENTS.
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS LITERALLY THRONGED.
GRAND THEATRE,
SALON DE CONCERT,
CAFE AMUSANT,
DIVAN BUFFET,
CAFE DES DAMES.
INTENSE DELIGHT AT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE
GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
LITTLE ALL RIGHT,
THE WONDER OF EQUIPOISE AND CONTORTION.
THIS WEEK THE FAMOUS
MYSTERIOUS LADDER OF BAMBOO.
CHANGES OF PROGRAMME.
THE ENTIRE JAPANESE TROUPE WILL APPEAR IN SOME NOVEL AND SURPRISING FEATS.
Monster addition to the star features of the
GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME.
THE WONDROUS VICTORELLIS
In their GREAT TRIPLE TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT FAVORITES,
MARIE BONFANTI,
MONS. CARLE and MLLE. CARLE,
and the GRAND TAMMANY BALLET CORPS.
MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW
and the comic pantomime company.
THE DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN,
CHARLES PARKER, SHERIDAN AND MACK.
THE JUVENILE CHAUNTERS.
PUNCH AND JUDY, MAGIC TABLEAUX.
PANORAMA OF SCOTLAND, LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.
Getz's Grand Allegorical Scene.
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW-YEAR,
a magnificent Scene, illustrative of the peculiarities of the JAPANESE EMPIRE, painted expressly for Prof. Risley's production at
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
and which escaped the conflagration of that AMUSEMENT TEMPLE, will decorate the stage of
THE GRAND THEATRE TAMMANY
during the performance of the Japanese.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
MARKED CHANGE IN ALL THE PROGRAMMES ON TUESDAY EVENINGS.
NEW STAGE IN THE SALON DE CONCERT.
THE CELEBRATED TYROLESE SINGERS.
STRONG'S PANORAMA OF WASHINGTON.
OPENING OF THE SALON DE MAGIQUE.
GRAND MATINEE next SATURDAY at 2.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Stage Manager..........Jas. Schonberg
SECOND WEEK.
THE TWO NEW PIECES
THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL!
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,
AND
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW,
WITH NEW FEATURES,
NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS.
NOVELTIES FOR THE WEEK:
RAVINGMADRIGALS,
VELOCIPEDEMENTIA,
UPINABALOONATICS,
CANCANIBALISTICS,
HUMPTUMPTYIDIOTICS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA..........Mr. H. ECKHART
Doors open at 7¾. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra chairs, $1 50; balcony chairs, (secured,) $1 50; dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.
Admission, 75 cents; to second circle, 50 cents.
Private boxes, (holding six,) $10 and $12.
SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FORMERLY PIKE'S.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor.
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD..........Manager.
LAST WEEK
of
LA PERICHOLE,
EVERY EVENING
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
LA PERICHOLE.
Produced with a completeness of mise en scene unparalleled in Opera Bouffe.
IRMA, the Queen of Song.....as.....LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor..as..........PIQUILLO
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MONS. AUJAC.
Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW FURNITURE,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
NEW ARMS AND ARMORS,
NEW EFFECTS
AND
ORIGINAL MUSIC.

WORRELL SISTERS' N. Y. THEATRE.

The		McKEAN		The	
The	FEB. 1.	McKEAN	FEB. 1.	The	
The		McKEAN		The	
The		McKEAN		The	
The		AND		The	
Plebeian		AND		Plebeian	
Plebeian	A New and	AND	Grand and	Plebeian	
Plebeian	Exciting	VIRGINIA	Romantic	Plebeian	
Plebeian	Sensation.	VIRGINIA	Situations.	Plebeian	
Plebeian		VIRGINIA		Plebeian	
Daughter.		VIRGINIA		Daughter.	
Daughter.	FEB. 1.	BUCHANAN	FEB. 1.	Daughter.	
Daughter.		BUCHANAN		Daughter.	
Daughter.		BUCHANAN		Daughter.	
Daughter.		BUCHANAN		Daughter.	

BOWERY THEATRE.
A new spectacular drama, THE ÆTHIOP; or, THE CHILD OF THE DESERT; SKELETON WITNESS; ONE GLASS MORE; GREAT VARIETIES. FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. J. McCLOSKY. Matinee every SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
First appearance in three years of "the Counselor," MR. NEIL BRYANT.
Eighth and last week of the successful burlesque Opera, ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOER.
UNSWORTH, EUGENE, ST. CLAIR, NELSE SEYMOUR, THE GEND ARMES, GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, The Great Tenor. DAN BRYANT in three of his comic characters.
Reserved seats, $1. Parquette, 75c. Gallery, 30c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Grand opening Feb. 3, 1869. Choice seats for sale at Melville's jewelry store, No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st. Orchestra, balcony and dress circle at low rates.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. 758 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

BOOSEY'S DOLLAR SERIES OF POPUlar Operas, for piano-forte solo, with overture and whole of music; splendidly bound in vermilion and gold, now ready; with paper covers, 50 cents each. Complete oratorios and large collections of vocal and piano-forte music, in books, 50 cents each. The cheapest and most extensive catalogue of modern music in the world. Sent free to any address. Any work mailed on receipt of price. BOOSEY & CO.,
No. 644 Broadway, over Savings Bank.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

SIGNOR G. BOSONI, MELODRAMATIC artist of the Italian Opera, having withdrawn as Partner and Professor from the Musical College of Mme. Gazzaniga and Mr. Albites, informs his friends and the public generally that he will continue his lessons at his residence, No. 230 East 13th-st. Circular to be had at the principal music stores.

A.—GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY.—Superb 7⅓-octave rosewood piano-forte at half price; most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; finished in the most magnificent style; rich tone; must be seen to be described; at PATTERSON'S Furniture Storage Rooms, No. 580 4th-av., near 45th-st.

A 6-OCTAVE ENGLISH GRAND PIANO, in good order, will be sold for $75; a 6¾-octave rosewood Piano, for $150. Also, second-hand Melodeons and Organs at great bargains for cash, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEDMAN & MOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and second-hand melodeons and organs of three first-class makers, and take from $5 to $20 monthly, until paid.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 3 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES, —At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Scenes in the House—Speech-making Day—The Debate on the Suffrage Amendment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

If every other amusement fail in this town, one has always the recreation of attending the House of Representatives; and to say that that is any day as good as the theatre is only a mild statement. You are not very comfortable on your torture-bench in the gallery of the great gaudy hall, it is true, and the air you breathe is a poison that presently causes a giddy head to abridge your pleasures—but they that are below are so very well satisfied with their condition that it keeps the balance about even. In saying that one is as well pleased by their performances as when one is at the theatre, it must not be inferred that these individuals are enacting lofty and thrilling parts, and presenting the great drama of the age in any suitable and heroic brilliancy; no, with about a half-dozen exceptions, they seem like a parcel of boys possessed of all the privileges and none of the restraints of school, enjoying a sort of perpetual recess. Here they stroll about in pairs, with their arms over each other's shoulders, in confidential conversation upon the merits, it may be, of some favorite taw-alley; here they prance up and down singly, lost in thought, or casting now and then a glance askance at the Diplomatic Gallery where sits some fair cynosure, or where possibly some Minister of "effete Europe" shall be observing the American legislator in his purity and his dignity; here they cluster together in animated dialogue with bursts of laughter and loud exclamations; here the lobby looks in with its hat on; here a member passes through still puffing his cigar; here another sits with his feet aloft on his carved desk and makes a pocket handkerchief of the carpet—and though every member has a cuspidor, and some of them have two, it is noticeable that no such little pent-up Uticas confine their powers. Here a speech is being delivered under a storm of queries and objections and remarks, and measures are proposed by one, and cries of "Oh, no," come from others, and the Speaker is hammering, and the galleries are buzzing, and the stentorian clerk is reading aloud, and the place is Pandemonium.

Perhaps Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, a simple and kindly old man of recent arrival, has the floor, and having just declared that he would not remove certain political disabilities "till Gabriel snapped his resurrection gun," is now urging the passage of an act paying an arrear of pension money to a person that has taken care of an old soldier, to which some one artfully objects the uselessness of paying pension money in a case where the soldier is dead and all his heirs are dead, and nobody is alive but a neighbor, which brings Mr. MULLINS to his feet in a burst of eloquence, and he avers that he "never knowed a betterer man" than this old gentleman deceased, who had bared his breast to the thunderbolts of war only "that his ancestry on this floor" might come here and denounce him; and then growing excited, with an impatient backward toss of his arm, exclaims that the member is only jesting, and "never meant no such thing as he said," and expresses a desire to extend his remarks; upon which these people, who have no work at all to do, no constituents waiting, no country suffering, cry out to give him time, that there is nothing before the House, and throng about him, grinning and gaping, while he breaks out in a quarter of an hour's speech that has no rival, and is spread-eagle mixed with chanticleer—sitting down pleased and proud, and exhausted, and modestly receiving the mock congratulations and wringings of the hand that follow. It is a pleasant thing to have a court-clown, and, perhaps, one works all the better for a little diversion;—the question of morality and example, and doing as one would be done by, has no connection with the affair at all, of course. Meantime, that there are several members still pursuing the duties of their station, and not relaxing into tomfoolery, is not to be denied. Last Winter, during the impeachment days, they said that Mr. FESSENDEN used to speak of the moral effect of "those cussed Cs," who came so early on the roll and all voted one way, but this Winter, all that effect is transferred to the blessed Bs, who, if you except one or two others, comprise the power and talent of the House, as any one will see who runs over the names of BUTLER, BANKS, BOUTWELL, BINGHAM, BLAINE and BROOKS.

The especial speech-making day of the House is usually hubbub and inattention heightened beyond all bounds; and it was therefore surprising to see the whole House as orderly as an Orthodox congregation while it listened, last Saturday, to Mr. BOUTWELL on the measures proposed by him to establish impartial suffrage throughout the States, namely: An act of Congress and an Amendment to the Constitution. Mr. BOUTWELL has the respect of every one, inasmuch as he is known to be both sincere and incorruptible. The principal facts of his personality are an exceedingly handsome face, a somewhat studious air, and a voice that fills the hall; while the great earnestness with which he speaks almost wins assent from the hearer whether he will or no, for the man who believes, nowadays, has the advantage of stamping his belief on the porous surface of a great many minds empty of all conviction. For a couple of hours Mr. BOUTWELL held his large audience in attentive silence only now and then interrupted by querulous queries from the Democratic side. It was a speech of great ability and full of ingenious subtleties of argument enforced with constant reference to the Constitution and to the contemporaneous history of the period of its formation.

The attitude of the Opposition upon this question strikingly illustrates the fatuity which seems to have taken possession of its leaders. There was a time when the name of Democracy signified sympathy for every new advance in the pathway of liberal development. But now its policy seems to be that only of retroaction and repression. It hangs upon the rear of progress and worries it with jests. On this question, for instance, when the spirit of the age, the morals of the elections, the voice of the press, the sympathies of the masses, are all in favor of universal suffrage as the ultimate result of the revolutionary period through which we have passed and are passing, the leaders of the Democracy in the House of Representatives are seen marshaling themselves in antagonism to the measures which have this result in contemplation, trifling with it in such propositions as that of Mr. BROOKS, to extend suffrage to women and children, and of Mr. ROBINSON, to extend it to every inhabitant of the land. As against technicalities of the Constitution, a Democratic leader of the time of JEFFERSON would have given the benefit of a doubt to the Liberal cause, whatever it might be. True it is, that the "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" but upon a question of construction of this clause of the Constitution, surely a true Democracy would be found on the side of that position which accords the greatest good to the greatest number, and not upon that which creates class and caste distinctions, leaving to the Courts whatever question about the matter there might be. And who shall say—there being no express authority in the Constitution upon the point involved in the measure under consideration—that it is not one of those rights which are reserved, not to the States, but "to the people," of which people the Congress of the United States is the representative!

However, all this may be, there was on the day of Mr. BOUTWELL's speech, a large attendance in the galleries from the Women's Rights Convention, being held in the city, who were too eagerly interested in their own objects to perceive that Mr. BROOKS' and Mr. ROBINSON's propositions were but mere irony. It was plain to see with a glance at the intelligent faces and modest attire of the visitors, that the subject of Women's Rights was being handled by people of culture and refinement; and although odium must always be thrown on any great reform by the eccentricities of certain among its adherents, yet the cause itself is not responsible for the pantaloons of one person or the religious opinions of another. A pretty little lady in modified male attire, but with an inconsistent wealth of curls hanging down her back almost to the knees, attracted many eyes on Saturday; but it is not to be believed that because she chooses to present the claim of woman in an unwomanly way, that therefore the claim is not to be well considered. Indeed, the energy of Miss ANTHONY, who has conquered respect, the dignity of Mrs. STONE BLACKWELL and of Mrs. CADY STANTON should more than counterbalance any erratic tendencies of their less able coadjutors. The evening sessions of the Women's Rights Convention here were attended by the *élite* of the city, and many a woman felt herself something higher in the scale of humanity, when Mrs. BLACKWELL answered the old dogma concerning the inability of women to serve in war, and therefore her absence of political rights, by saying that, since women risk their lives once in populating the State, there is no reason why they should risk them a second time in depopulating it, that the death and danger of childbearing by women fully corresponded to the death and danger of battle by men. And though captious critics may assert that in the natural state death and danger do not attend childbirth, yet, it is to be answered again, that neither in a natural state do political rights exist, and that therefore the relation of facts remains the same.

They have been telling an amusing little story *apropos* of Mrs. STANTON's early years, and one rather characteristic of her subsequent career. When she was a child of seven Summers, playing one day in her father's office, a couple of women entered with some pitiful complaint, seeking redress at the hands of the law. Her father, an eminent attorney, though sympathizing with their trouble, informed them that there was no redress for them, and went so far as to take down his books and read out the passages applicable to their case, marking them with his pencil as he read. The precocious child listened, full of pity, and burning with indignation; and when, shortly afterward, she found herself alone in the office, she climbed to the shelves, took down the books laboriously, found the obnoxious passages which her father had marked, and deliberately proceeded to amend the code by cutting them out with her scissors; Judge CADY reëntering just in time to rescue his precious volumes from the young reformer, and to teach her that destroying a duplicate righted no wrongs. And from that day to this, if not with her scissors, yet with her pen, she has been constantly striving to eliminate these same obnoxious passages from the law of the land.

DOMINO.

IMMIGRATION.

Annual Report of the German Society for Emigrants.

The annual report of this society, which was rendered at the general meeting last evening, contains the following interesting statements:

The German immigration to the port of New-York during the past twelve years was—in

1868	104,515	1862	24,172
1867	115,829	1861	27,218
1866	108,840	1860	37,946
1865	82,894	1859	27,858
1864	53,929	1858	31,874
1863	88,263	1857	86,859

These figures compare with the total number of immigrants to port of New-York as follows:

1868	211,359	1862	76,700
1867	241,854	1861	67,248
1866	233,717	1860	107,802
1865	200,009	1859	79,858
1864	185,208	1858	78,859
1863	155,223		

The immigrants of 1868 were of the following nationalities:

German	104,515	French	2,521
Irish	48,421	Swiss	3,067
English	26,971	Swedish	14,906
Scotch	6,006	Dutch	2,127
Welsh	550	Others	2,275
Total			211,359

The following tables are of passengers arrived here from Europe by steamers and sailing vessels, and also of the number of births and deaths among them:

	Steamers.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Born.	Died.
In 1868	451	27,937	180,449	96	200
In 1867	464	29,187	193,444	99	255
Difference in '68	13	1,250	12,996	3	55

STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON STEAMERS.

From	No.	Died.	Per cent
Antwerp	31,214	31	1.10
Bremen	14,456	13	1.11
Glasgow	26,988	40	1.7
Hamburg	226	..	....
London via Havre	10,170	13	1.8
Liverpool	97,300	103	1.9
Total	180,449	200	11.100

STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON SAILING VESSELS.

From	No.	Died.	Per cent
Antwerp	230	2	20.23
Bremen	14,816	178	1⅕
Hamburg	6,047	138	2⅕
Havre	280	1	..
London	1,860	6	⅓
Other ports	412	..	..
Liverpool	8,299	68	¾
Totals	31,953	393	1-23.100

Total number of passengers on steam and sailing vessels.....212,402

Cabin passengers.....28,178

Total.....240,580

Deaths.....593

About ¼ per cent.

DEATH RATE IN 1867.

Total number of passengers by steamer.....193,445

Total number of passengers by sailing vessels 48,495

Total.....241,940

Deaths on steamers.....225 13-100 per cent.

Deaths on sailing vessels.....494 12-100 per cent.

Total.....719 30-100 per cent.

The sanitary condition of emigrant ships was, during the last year, very satisfactory. If the 104 deaths which occurred on the ship *Leibnitz* are deducted, the last year compares very favorably with the preceding year. It is recommended that emigrants travel by steamers in preference to sailing vessels. The North German Confederation has greatly reformed existing misuses in emigration. The repeated warnings of the Society against the purchase of American railroad tickets in Europe have caused the prohibition of their sale in England and Germany, whereby that evil has almost completely been removed, and the respective Governments have deserved the thanks of emigrants.

The Society regret to be obliged to state that this great emigration swindle still exists in France, and exceedingly flourishes there since its prohibition in Germany, and that, unfortunately, it is the German emigrants who are swindled on their passing through. The French Government were, however, not yet to be persuaded to stop that evil, though earnest representations have been made to them by the United States Government in that direction. Perhaps it would be more in the province of the Chancellor of the North German Confederation to gain the desired protection by the French Government to emigrants traveling through France.

In the course of the last year 670 persons have reported themselves as having been swindled in that manner out of $8,564; how many more of the vast total number have been swindled is hardly to be estimated. The report says that the transportation of emigrants by rail from New-York to their respective destinations takes place as before in the same deficient, bad and slow manner; all representations made to the respective railroad companies with regard to this point have been without result, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature passes such laws as would compel the railroad companies to transport emigrants quicker, and to treat them in a more humane manner.

The Castle Garden Labor Exchange procured employment in 1868 for 31,143 immigrants, of which 18,114 were men, and 13,069 women. Divided according to nationalities, there were:

	Men.	Women
Irishmen, Scotchmen and Englishmen	9,269	11,975
Germans and Swiss	8,034	921
Other nationalities	811	183

The wages for unskilled labor fluctuated very considerably during the last year, as seen from the annexed table:

	Men.	Women.
In January, per month	$10 00	$8 00
In February, per month	10 50	8 00
In March, per month	12 50	8 50
In April, per month	12 00	8 00
In May, per month	18 00	8 00
In June, per month	20 00	8 00
In July, per month	22 00	8 00
In August, per month	18 00	8 00
In September, per month	14 00	8 00
In October, per month	14 00	8 50
In November, per month	13 00	8 00
In December, per month	12 00	8 50

Sixty-six complaints were made during the year for non-receipt of wages, [illegible] 11 dismissed as groundless.

The statistics of persons admitted to Ward's Island Hospital, and other institutions (House of Refuge, &c.,) are as follows:

	Hospital.	Refuge.	Lunatic Asylum.	Total.
Admitted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dismissed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Admitted (German)	2,771	2,871	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dismissed (German)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Births	[illegible]			[illegible]
Births (German)	177			[illegible]
Deaths	[illegible]	90	21	[illegible]
Deaths (German)	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	197
Patients remaining on Dec. 31, 1868				2,091
German patients remaining on Dec. 31, 1868				[illegible]

The aid given by the Society was as follows:

In 1868, in 4,451 cases, $8,092 75, or $1 81 per case.

In 1867, in 3,449 cases, $6,018 40, or $1 74½ per case.

In 1866, in 3,752 cases, 8,506 45, or $2 26½ per case.

The agency of the Society has received 1,837 and sent 1,798 letters. In the letters received were $24,413, to be forwarded to emigrants.

The Society have opened a banking business for emigrants, which from March 1 to Dec. 31 made a profit of $4,138 09. The receipts (including balance 19,704 10 of the last year) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1868, were $28,792 18; the expenditures were $18,191 82; cash on hand Dec. 31, $10,600 36; property of the Society, in bonds, &c., $36,600.

Two hundred new members entered the Society, in which the most prominent German citizens are represented. The present number of members is 1,153.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Abstract of the Report for the Year 1868—Improvements, Experiments, Police and Expenditures.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, has just been received by the Common Council. According to the report, which contains a quantity of interesting details, many improvements have been made during the past year for the embellishment of this great popular resort.

The total expenditure during the year for construction was $249,822 12. This sum has been applied chiefly to the Belvidere—the boundary wall, to the rustic structures, to the iron work for ceiling of the terrace, to the floor and ceiling of the terrace with tile, &c. The preliminary work for a maze at the east of the old reservoir has been done. The ornamental stone carving of the terrace has also been continued.

The play-house for boys on the play-ground is nearly completed, as are also the dairy and the children's shelter. A small play-house for girls near the children's gate, has been completed. The old Arsenal building has been somewhat changed, at small expense, to serve the many purposes which it temporarily answers. The number of visitors at the Park during the year was over 7,000,000. Wages have on the whole ranged higher than in any previous year since the commencement of the Park work.

The repairs of roads and walks for the year required the use of 7,386 cubic yards of gravel, being less by 3,614 yards than was used in 1867.

The Board discuss at considerable length the various processes for coating for roads and walks that will free them from the damaging influence of sudden rains. The report says: "The walks of the city of Paris, composed of bituminous compound, seem to answer an admirable purpose in that climate. Asphalt has been and is very extensively used in the roadways. It is applied by a company known as the 'Compagnie Générale de Asphalte,' and makes in many respects the best roadway known. This asphalt is a very different substance from the bituminous compounds that it is generally supposed to resemble. Its chief ingredient is derived from a rock brought either from Seyssel-Pyrmont, and Valtraeses in France, or near the confines of Switzerland, which, after being roasted in a furnace, is used to form the surface of a road, the bed of which has been formed by concrete. It is very smooth and almost noiseless, and very agreeable to move upon, and after it is laid has no perceptible smell. The Board has taken measures to have experiments made in this City, to ascertain whether this material can be made useful in this climate.

The musical entertainments at the Park continue to merit a decided popular approval, and they are believed to be unequaled anywhere in excellence of performance and in the general surroundings. There are twenty-one of them during the year. The The Winter amusements of the Park are participated in by large numbers. The boat service has been conducted as usual.

The plan devised several years since, by which the children of the schools were allowed the use of the play-grounds of the Park, has proved very successful and acceptable. More than 20,000 children played on these grounds during the year. Several swings have been erected for children's use. The mineral spring is so far complete as to admit of public use, and has been considerably frequented by visitors. Thermometrical and barometrical observations have been continued, and the results for the year are condensed and submitted in tables accompanying the report. They show the rainfall to be, in 1867, 132 days' duration, 31 days, 15 hours, 33 minutes; depth, 45.10 inches. In 1868, 140 days' duration, 31 days, 15 hours, 49 minutes; depth, 50.421 inches.

The snow-storms of the Winter of 1867-68 were frequent, as compared with the previous Winter. In the Winter of 1866-67 there were thirty-six storms. In the Winter of 1867-68 there were forty-four storms.

In the next year efforts will be made for the development of the operations of this department, which it is hoped will tend to the further extension of its usefulness.

But little progress has been made with the Zoölogical Gardens owing to a want of a sewer to drain the grounds on which they are to be located. Animals in great variety are added to the collection at the Park by public-spirited citizens from all parts of the country. The animals in captivity at the Park are generally in a healthy condition; a list of them is given in an appendix to the report, as is also a list of native birds that appear with more or less frequency at the Park. The donations of antiquities and curiosities made to the Board already form an interesting museum.

The Board has taken measures to introduce into the Park the various kind of bees valuable for honey, and propose arrangements in their exhibition in such a manner as to be free of risk to observers. The number of arrests at the Park are shown to be less than on the year previous. Three thousand one hundred and fifty loads of grass were sold during the year, yielding $4,698 25.

The operations of the Board outside the Park have engaged its especial attention during the year. A detailed statement of the progress given, with each specific piece of work, is given in the report. These works are all going on with vigor. A detailed statement of the accounts of the Treasurer for the year is appended to the report, as is also a tabulation of expenditures for the year, and for the period since the organization of the Board.

The Richmond County Contested Election Case.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections commenced their sessions at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. All the members of the Committee were present, as follows: W. W. HEGEMAN, Chairman, JOHN H. SELKREG, WM. A. CONANT, N. B. SMITH, WM. W. MOSELEY. The first case taken up was that of WILLET N. HAWKINS, contestant of the seat of JOHN DECKER, of Richmond County. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. DECKER's majority was thirty-three, and the ground of the contestant's claim is that eighty-seven votes were cast, in the second election district of the township of Middletown, by men whose names were not on the registry. On the part of the defence, it is admitted that there is a disagreement between the names on the registry and on the poll list, but it is claimed that this was owing to a mistake on the part of the poll clerk in writing down the names at the time the votes were cast. For instance, the name of PLUMB is found on the registry, while on the poll list no such name appears, but in its stead the name of BLUMB—an evident case of mistake in sound. Forty or fifty of the men who are claimed to have voted illegally were examined by the Committee yesterday in the interest of Mr. DECKER with a view to sustain this theory of the defence. The result showed that while there were a few names of similar sound found both on the registry and the poll list, yet the larger portion of the eighty-seven names were so dissimilar as hardly to be reconciled on the defendant's theory. It was also discovered on examination of these men that their names as entered on the poll list were generally correct, while the names on the registry where there was ample opportunity to record them correctly were different—thus going to sustain the theory of Mr. HAWKINS that the real persons who cast the eighty-seven votes were not on the registry at all. Each witness was asked who he voted for, and some said they voted for Mr. DECKER, while others voted for MARSH, the other Democratic candidate, and some could not tell who they voted for.

A. H. WAGNER, Esq., Chairman of the Richmond County Republican Committee, conducts the examination for the contestant, and Ex-Judge WATERBURY, for Mr. DECKER. The case will be continued at 10 A. M., Monday.

Velocipedes for Ladies.

While masculine New-York has been recently enjoying the latest sensation, two-wheeled velocipedes, the ladies have been enthusiastic admirers of their graceful gyrations, and have closely watched them in their various phases of proficiency, from the cautious creeper, wabbling over the ground with one leg safely resting on mother earth, till they blossomed out full blown, daring velocipedists, dashing along at speed with the ease and grace of practiced skaters. While thus watching and admiring their gay cavaliers, they have wondered what is to become of them when the Spring, with its pleasant weather, shall send all the beaux to the parks to exercise their newly-found favorites. They could neither walk nor drive with their masculine friends, and were fearful of being condemned to the society of each other. Hence a cry went forth for a velocipede adapted to the use of ladies. No sooner is the cry heard than Yankee ingenuity responds, and a ladies' velocipede is produced. An inventive New Yorker yesterday placed on exhibition at PEARSALL BROS'. riding school, a three-wheeled machine, with which he thinks the ladies will be able to compete with the two-wheeled steeds of their gentlemanly cavaliers. It consists of an easy basket-work seat placed over two wheels. A small wheel projecting in front is guided by a [illegible] the lady [illegible] pedal attachment, by means of which the lady can work up to a moderate rate of speed with but little exertion. This machine was considerably admired, but it probably will not come into general use. The ladies want a little of the risk and dash which attends the riding of the two-wheeled velocipede, and will hardly be content with one that cannot possibly upset or run into anybody. But other brains are cogitating on the subject, and a two-wheeled steed for ladies will yet be produced. The Messrs. PEARSALL have introduced their pupils to some very difficult performances recently, the latest one compelling them to mount an inclined plane. A miniature hill has been thrown up at one side of their riding-room, about five feet high, rising at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. Many of the pupils have succeeded in passing over it safely, but the majority of them thus far have reached the bottom, sadly mixed up with their velocipedes. The HANLON Brothers, who recently opened a riding-school, have been so besieged by persons desiring instruction, that they have been forced to rent additional lofts for the use of new beginners. Their rooms, as are PEARSALLS' also, are daily visited by hundreds of spectators, including large numbers of ladies, who enjoy the performance as much as they would a circus. Mr. PICKERING, whose velocipede is quite a favorite with riders, has recently attached a break to the machines of his manufacture, which contributes greatly to their safety. Mr. C. WHITTY, the well-known carriage maker, has turned his attention to the manufacture of velocipedes, and with the resources of his large establishment is contributing greatly to supplying the daily increasing demand for this new and peculiar means of locomotion.

Another Challenge to the Owner of the Yacht Cambria.

UNION CLUB, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.

J. Ashbury, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: On the return of the *Sappho* in November last I became her owner. From the day of her defeat I have been anxious that she should again enter the lists in friendly contest with your world-renowned yacht the *Cambria*. Having determined to cross the Atlantic on or about the 1st of June next, I trust that a race may be arranged between our respective yachts. That this will be equally gratifying to you as to me I feel assured, from the courteous allusion you make to the *Sappho* in your letter of the 28th December addressed to Commodore STEBBINS. The conditions can be settled on my arrival in Cowes. Permit me, however, to remark that an open course, free from the influence of light land breezes, currents, &c., would place the yachts on a more equal footing, the *Sappho* being rigged for ocean and winter cruising.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. ASHBURY, Esq. WM. DOUGLASS.

Alleged Attempt to Blackmail.

On Tuesday last Mr. JOHN N. WALSH, of No. 271 Greenwich-street, received a note through the mail signed "Kleptomania," in which the writer demanded $100 as the price of his silence on some matter which he insisted would prove injurious to Mr. WALSH's character. Indignant at this barefaced attempt to extort blackmail, Mr. WALSH called on Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, who detailed Detective FIELD to work up the case. As he proved unsuccessful in finding the writer, an advertisement was inserted in one of the morning papers to the following effect:

> Kleptomania—I will give you half the money at once. For G—d's sake keep silent. W.

This appeared on Thursday, and that same afternoon Mr. WALSH received another note in the same handwriting, and signed HENRY WOODWARD, in which the writer agreed to receive the installment offered him, and directing the money to be sent to that address at Station E, in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. On Friday Mr. WALSH placed a marked $10 bill in a note in which he agreed to pay the other portion of the money demanded, and by a special arrangement with Superintendent WILLIAMSON, Detective FIELD was allowed an opportunity to watch for the person calling for the decoy letter. Yesterday, a well-dressed young man, of slight build, called at Station E, and called for a letter addressed to HENRY WOODWARD, when Mr. WALSH's letter was handed him. Detective FIELD saw him open and read the letter and then pocket the money. The fellow's arrest followed immediately after, when he confessed his guilt and gave the name of JAMES J. BUTLER. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, who committed him for trial in default of bail. In the event of a conviction, the prisoner can be sentenced to the State Prison for not less than three nor more than five years. The prisoner was formerly a clerk for H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.

A Very Daring Robbery.

At 6:15 o'clock last evening Mr. ANDREW PRESSEY was suddenly intruded upon in his office, No. 9 Coenties-slip, by two unknown men, one of whom presented a pistol at his head, and so kept him quiet, while the other seized him round the body and robbed him of a portemonnaie containing $200 in money. As soon as the thieves succeeded in effecting their purpose they coolly bade their victim good night and escaped. One of the men left his hat behind him, of brown color and soft material. The features of these two desperate ruffians naturally made a deep impression upon the mind of Mr. PRESSEY, and he declares that he can readily identify the thieves if ever they are arrested. Had Mr. PRESSEY attempted to detain the robbers, he would probably have shared the fate encountered by the late Mr. CHARLES M. ROGERS, who was murdered a month ago in Twelfth-street. There seems to be a perfect recklessness on the part of the thieving fraternity in this City.

Lecture by De Cordova.

At Steinway Hall, on Monday evening next, Mr. DE CORDOVA, the renowned humorist, will deliver his very entertaining lecture, "The ball is up, or Central Park," for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church, corner Prince and Thompson streets. This church has been maintained as a free church only by the hard work and determined energy of its rector, Rev. F. SILL, and as it is in want of funds to enable it to supply its present wants, a few friends have taken this method of obtaining the same. Mr. DE CORDOVA as a lecturer being very amusing and attractive on all occasions, has kindly consented to deliver this very humorous lecture.

The Charity Ball.

This entertainment, which stands at the head of the list of our annual balls for elegance, takes place on Tuesday evening next, at the Academy of Music. The boxes have all been disposed of, and the management have every reason to congratulate themselves on the undiminished popular favor attending this recurrence of their annual assemblage.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Omega Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity was swung out Jan. 29, in Columbia College, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Peithologian Society at the Academy of Music. The new chapter was cordially received by the other fraternities of the college. Messrs. WILKINSON, ROMAINE, Jr., and CONOVER, who delivered orations on the occasion, were among the dozen students who appeared with the new badge.

Gen. FRANCIS E. PINTO has identified the man who is now under arrest for a daring robbery in the Park Bank, as a member of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, enlisted in May, 1861. He stated also that the prisoner, whom he knows as ANTHONY MARTIN, a Brooklyn photographist, was an incorrigible rascal, and that during the Maryland campaign of 1862 he was convicted of robbing a farmer, and compelled to wear the placard of "Thief." He gave Gen. PINTO's name when arrested on the occasion of his last offence.

Considerable difficulty was occasioned by the fog to river navigation yesterday morning. Many of the ferry-boats were detained from a quarter to half an hour, and others went entirely astray and landed their passengers at the wrong slips. Toward noon, however, the westerly breeze carried the fog away, the sun shone out brilliantly and the afternoon was more like a Spring than a Winter one.

The movement to sustain free preaching of an undogmatic character in the large hall of Cooper Institute, every Sunday morning and evening, is attracting the well-deserved attention of the public. The high character of the preachers already engaged is a sufficient guaranty that the public will be interested as well as profited. Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH preaches to-day on subjects announced in another column. His church in Boston is thronged weekly with crowds of young men, inspired by his eloquence and enthusiasm, and he will doubtless be no less heartily welcomed here. The seats are entirely free.

Mr. ADRIAN Z. EDDELL delivered the second of the course of free lectures on zoölogy at the Cooper Institute, last evening, before a large audience. These Saturday night lectures are becoming popular, and are doing much for the instruction of the working classes, for whom they are intended. The third lecture will be given next Saturday.

On Wednesday evening next, Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors. The subject of the lecture will be "Abraham Lincoln."

EDWARD HALLY, of Woodbury, Conn., leaped off a South Ferry boat yesterday afternoon with the intent of committing suicide. JOSEPH HINCKLEY, a pilot on the steamer *Glaucus*, leaped into the stream and rescued him. The unfortunate man was locked up by Justice HOGAN.

FREDERICK WORTH, aged 40, was arrested last evening in a Greene-street house, on the complaint of his sister-in-law, Mrs. ANNA MARIA WORTH, of No. 945 Newmarket-street, Philadelphia, who accuses him of having stolen from her the sum of $700 in money. The prisoner was arrested by Detectives IRVING and NIVEN, of the Central Office, and found in possession of $668 of the missing money. He was sent back to Philadelphia last night in charge of Detective IRVING.

Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Ward, sent five or six of his officers yesterday afternoon to Mott Haven, with orders to come in on the evening express train and break up the gang of pickpockets that have for some time infested the road. These officers succeeded in arresting seven men, principally hack drivers, only two of whom were held by the Police Captain, as the evidence against them was insufficient.

Lieut.-Col. WM. W. REMMEY, of the Twenty-second Regiment, was last evening elected to the Colonelcy of the regiment, by an unanimous vote of the Board of Officers.

A fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning in the basement of the Armory building, No. [illegible] West Forty-second-street, occupied by the Keep Shirt Manufacturing Company, and owned by Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING. The flames originated in the vicinity of the furnace, and caused a loss to the Messrs. KEEP of $3,000 on their stock, insured in Liverpool and London, $10,000; Imperial, $5,000; Home, of New-Haven, $5,000; and Etna, of New-York, $2,500. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in a bedroom at No. 48 Crosby-street, occupied by HENRY SMITH. Damage, $50; insured.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the body of JOHANNA MAHONEY, aged 65, whose death was the result of burns. She was cleaning gloves with benzine at No. 98 Sixth-avenue on the 10th ult., when the benzine became ignited in some unknown way and burned the woman on the breast, face, and arms. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The New-York Police made 1,323 arrests last week.

Brooklyn.

The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week was 300.

SAMUEL HORSEY, one of the colored men assaulted by the two Irishmen, GAULY and HOPKINS, on Friday, and who stabbed HOPKINS in self-defence when the latter had him down on the ground, was arrested by Capt. WADDY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, on the same evening. HORSEY acknowledged having done the stabbing to save his own life. He endeavored to wash the blood off the knife, but small blood stains were left on it still. GAULY, (Irish,) EDWARDS and HORSEY, (colored,) were yesterday taken before Justice RILEY. GAULY and HORSEY were held for further examination. HOPKINS is yet in the hospital suffering from the cuts he received from HORSEY. A strong force of Police had to guard the Court-room yesterday to prevent the rescue of the desperado GAULY, and the probable killing of EDWARDS and HORSEY.

The Brooklyn Choral Union contemplates the erection of a great music hall, which will accommodate an audience numbering five thousand, containing a grand organ costing some $60,000, and located somewhere between Portland and Washington, and Fulton and Myrtle avenues, the most central position which can be selected. The entire cost will probably be from $250,000 to $300,000, of which sum the Choral Union will be able to guarantee certainly not less than $50,000. Pledges have already been made among the members amounting to nearly $30,000.

Rev. B. S. HUNINGTON, rector of the Church of the Evangelists, will preach at the Bethel Mission of the Plymouth Church this evening.

During the fog which prevailed yesterday forenoon a collision took place between the Union Ferry boats *Columbia* and *Mineola* at the New-York side of the river. The *Mineola* was in the slip at the time, and sustained slight injury to her steering gear. The *Columbia* had one of its knightheads and a portion of the rail carried away.

Mr. HENRY J. SEILER, Superintendent of the Poor, who is charged with procuring fraudulent naturalization papers at the last election, appeared before the United States Commissioner yesterday, when, on motion of Assistant District Attorney PARRIS, the examination of the case was further adjourned until the 20th of February.

At 9 o'clock last night, Mr. GEORGE D. CASCIO, aged 56 years, residing at No. 175 Amity-street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. Of course his family was at once thrown into great confusion, and the news spread throughout the neighborhood with a rapidity such as servant girls only can equal. Mr. CASCIO was a wholesale liquor merchant, doing business at No. 98 Front-street. The cause of a transaction so calamitous to the family of deceased has not yet been stated. Mr. CASCIO was regular in all his habits, and seemed to be in excellent spirits but a short time previous to his suicide.

Sneak robberies were committed last night at the residence of Mr. EDWARD G. SHEPPARD, No. 373 State-street, the thieves taking with them $43 worth of silver ware, and at Miss TUTHILL's millinery store, No. 294 Fulton-street, from which the thieves escaped with $20 worth of property.

The Fire Department ball silver trumpet, to be presented to the fireman having the greatest number of all the votes to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, has already received a total of 2,200 subscriptions, at 50 cents each. The proceeds will be devoted to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

The distillery of PATRICK DOUGHERTY, in John-street, near Jay, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, at an early hour, who carried off $30 worth of copper pipe.

WALTER KIERNAN was arrested on Friday night, on a charge of maliciously and mischievously breaking a $250 pane of glass in the window of McELHINNEY & STEWART's store, No. 192 Fulton-street. The accused was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, who adjourned the hearing of the case until Tuesday afternoon. The Early Closing Association have engaged counsel for the defense of KIERNAN.

JOHN CONNORS, who, it is alleged, was engaged in the burglary of WM. McNAMARA's liquor shop, corner of Jay and Water streets, on the 26th inst., was, with others said to have been implicated with him, taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday afternoon. CONNORS was held for trial. The others were discharged.

PETER CALPT and JOHN SLEIGH, on Sunday the 10th instant, tied a tin pan to the tail of a cow belonging to EDWARD CLEAR, of Gowanus, a freak which resulted in the death of the cow. PETER and JOHN were yesterday taken before Justice DELMAR on a charge of cruelty to animals, and held to answer in the sum of $500 each.

The thirty-first annual ball of the Brooklyn Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. Preparations are in progress which indicate the determination of the managers to make this the grandest ball of the season.

Dr. COLTON is to lecture at the Athenæum next Wednesday evening, on behalf of the Brooklyn Dispensary.

Owing to the vast increase of gratuitous medical services and drugs demanded by a large number of poor persons at the hands of the Central Dispensary, the trustees of that valued institution are calling loudly for help.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JONES, on the body of JOSEPH DUNN, the boy who was killed by falling from the roof of a three-story house in Stuyvesant-avenue, near Decatur-street, on Friday. Verdict, accidental death.

New-Jersey.

A stranger of respectable appearance and engaging manners visited the saloon of Mr. SEEBACK, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, week before last, and solicited orders for beer, representing himself as the proprietor of a new brewery in Newark. He failed to obtain any orders and called again, and succeeded after two or three visits in making himself quite popular among the habitual loungers of the saloon, whom he always found there and always treated liberally. Among them was a young man named HENRY WEEKS, who had in his possession a small amount of gold. Of which the stranger had evidently become informed by some means. While conversing with WEEKS one evening, he asked Mr. SEEBACK, the proprietor of the saloon, if he could let him have $300 in gold, in change for some checks upon Newark banks. He was very anxious to obtain the gold at once he said, and, of course, all exchange offices were then closed. Mr. SEEBACK had no gold, but young WEEKS had some, and he eagerly embraced the opportunity to prove the fact that "fools and their money are soon parted," by delivering up his carefully hoarded gold in exchange for the stranger's paper. The checks upon presentation proved worthless, of course, but the pleasant gentleman who gave them in exchange for the gold is no more to be found.

At the last meeting of the Newark Board of Education, the Finance Committee reported the estimated wants of the schools at the following figures: For school salaries, $96,515; Superintendent's salary, $2,500; school books and stationary, $7,000; school furniture, $2,000; repairs of school-houses, $2,500; Rents, $985; fuel, stoves, &c., $3,500; janitor's salaries and insurance, $4,200; incidentals not classified, $2,800. Total $123,000.

Several attempts are said to have been made recently by some unknown person upon the life of SAMUEL TEMPLE, a miller at Yardleyville. At the first time, a ball, fired at him while he was in his mill one evening, passed through his hat, and did not injure him; at the second time the sleeve of his coat only was injured. It is not known who fired the shots nor can any clue be obtained to the identity of the mysterious personage.

The residence of Mr. CHARLES H. WINFIELD, at Greenville, was broken open by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, but the noise created by a burglar alarm roused Mr. WINFIELD and scared away the thieves. A broken window, a chisel and a dark lantern were the only traces remaining.

Mr. PETER HENDERSON's house, in Clark-street, Bergen, was entered, evidently by the same men, at an earlier hour in the night. In this case also a burglar alarm awoke the occupant of the house, and he gave the thieves a chase, firing several shots at them, but without effect.

Two well dressed men who gave their names as HENRY MARSH and THOMAS DOLAN were arrested at Elizabeth, on Thursday evening, for gambling upon the trains of the New-Jersey Railroad, an occupation which they had given their time to for a number of months past. They were discharged when they came before Police Justice NOE, as there was no law to punish them unless it was proven that money was actually staked upon the game, which proof could not, in this case, be brought.

A young man named JOHN SEXTON was seriously injured on Friday afternoon, in the saw-mill of RICHARDSON BROTHERS, in White's Building, on the Commercial Dock, Newark. A quantity of lumber, weighing about a ton, had been stored on a temporary platform above the furnace room for seasoning, and while SEXTON and two other men were engaged at work near the furnace, it suddenly fell, burying all three under the pile of boards. The others escaped with but little injury.

A *post-mortem* examination has been held on the body of SAMUEL BUTLER, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Newark, whose body was found on Friday morning at the corner of Mill and Factory streets. It was decided by Drs. [illegible] and [illegible], by whom the examination was made, that a post-mortem examination should be held, the marks upon his body indicating that he had either been treated with violence or received a most extraordinary fall. An inquest will accordingly be held by Coroner LANE early in the present week.

The Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly. Work has been commenced in Bernardsville, in Somerset County, and it will soon be under way at Summit, where some deep excavations will be made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93½ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅝. Stocks quiet. Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant, and the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum firm but unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

SUGAR quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Fine RESIN, 16s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for both money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 75⅝. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 26; Illinois, 92½; Atlantic and Great Western, 40½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 30—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant; the following were the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, on the spot, 11½d.; afloat, 11½d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 78s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 59s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11½d. ₩ gallon.

HAVRE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 30—*In steamship City of London for Liverpool*—Capt. Carltan, Wm. T. O. Fagan, Mr. Muffitt, Jose Victor Palacios, Isaac Walker, Albert Palacios, Mr. Payne, James Sharp, D. A. Levin, Mrs. Levin, Miss and Master Levin, F. W. Stoddard, Robert B. Torrance, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Davis, Col. Hogg, Mr. Pows, L. Fitzpatrick, Major A. Dabiga, Mr. Fitz Matthew, Mr. Hutchieson, Capt. Smith.

JAN. 30—*In steamship France, for Liverpool*—Isaac Barnes, George D. McLelland, Justina Armitage, Edward Armitage, Mr. Harrison, Thomas Tomline, J. Morris, C. de Waal, M. Austriche, Mrs. Perks and 2 children.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. C. O. Reynolds and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Walsh, David Mason, C. G. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brinkerhoff, Miss Lizzie Crowley, Miss C. H. Brown, A. M. Knapp, R. Tourtellotte, E. J. Brown, Jacob Mercelis, G. A. Hobart, L. Lorillard, A. W. Sanford, Henry L. Roteg, Wm. May, E. C. Weeks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 12 | Sun sets..... 5 18 | Moon rises... 9 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10 19 | Gov. Island. 11 08 | Hell Gate .. 12 30

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Santiago de Cuba, McDiarmid, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Perit, Gardner, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Gen. Sedgwick, Gilderdale, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Vicksburg, Benton, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, L. K. Roberts; R. C. Knight, Neff, Georgetown, Philips & Brown; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships W. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Ellen Hood, Neil, Baltimore for Yokohama, Nesmith & Son; Helicon, Rogers, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; James Guthrie, Johnson, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood.

Barks Atlantic, (N G.,) Hamburg, H. Koop & Co.; American Eagle, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Ukraine, Melcher, Cadiz, J. E. Ward & Co.; Glenallendale, (Br.,) McDonald, Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Alexander, (Br.,) Thompson, Hamburg, Penniston & Co.; Perses, Hinckley, Foster, Kingston, Ja., Solomon & Co.; Orinoco, (Br.,) Roberts, Trinidad, C. Orandall, Umphray & Co.; Arctic, (Br.,) Blackburn, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ane, (Dan.,) Brinck, Penarth Roads for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schrs. New Dominion, (Br.,) Penery, Antigua, Jones & Lough; Mahaska, Bray, Jacksonville, W. Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.; 26th inst., off Carysfort, passed schr. Narraganset (of Cleveland) bound N.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Left the bar 24th. 28th, at 2:15 P. M., 20 miles E. N. E. of Sombrero passed steamship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans, for New-York.

Ship Mystic Bell, (of Boston,) Burnham, Manila Sept. 5, with sugar to Nesmith & Sons. Passed Anjier Oct. 21, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 26, St. Helena Dec. 12, and crossed the Equator Dec. 27; arr. at St. Thomas Jan. 11, and sld. from thence Jan. 14; has been 145 ds. at sea without lowering a topsail; put into St. Thomas on account of mutiny among the crew.

Bark Gladstone, (Norw.,) Neilson, Girgenti Nov. 9, via Madeira Dec. 21, with sulphur to Funch, Meincke & Co. Jan. 16, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from the N. and N. W. lasted 4 ds., and during which stove bulwarks and long boat, carried away 12 stanchions, also lower maintopsails and foretopmast staysails, &c. Jan. 19, lat. 37 43, lon. 69, passed an abandoned brig, but could not make out the name; the rigging was standing, but the sea was breaking over her.

Bark Runeberg, (Norw.,) Frederiksen, Halifax 14 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Co. Had strong N. W. and W. winds during the passage. The R. was dismasted in a hurricane on Sept. 8, and after being abandoned by her crew, was taken into Halifax by a crew from a Nova Scotia vessel.

Bark Quindaro, (of Pictou,) Stanwood, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to Henry, De Cordova & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Maggie Hammond, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Willis, Alicante 77 ds., with old iron to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 2, and had constant westerly gales for five weeks; sprung maintopsail yard, &c.; had also strong northwest gales for past fortnight.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, Port-au-Prince 29 ds., with coffee, logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr. Had strong N. and N. W. winds almost the entire passage. Jan. 4, lat. 21, lon. 74 41, passed the wreck of a vessel broken in two just forward of the poop, and painted black, with white plankshear on top of poop, also skeleton rail round poop; was apparently about 350 tons. Jan. 9, lat. 25 55, lon. 74 41, spoke schr. J. W. Vandusen, (of Baltimore,) for Matanzas, from St John, N. B.; she had lost sails, &c. Jan. 28, lat. 38 55, lon. 73 30, spoke bark C. A. Cochran from Matanzas, for Philadelphia.

Brig Hatfield Bros., (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Bordeaux 70 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had constant westerly gales for the first 30 ds.; remainder of passage fine weather. On the third day out, a seaman named Antonio Susanich, a native of Austria, was washed overboard and drowned.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turk's Island,) Jones, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Waydell & Co. Has had light northerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 30, at 6 P. M., near the Narrows, came in collision with an outward-bound brig, carried away stern frame, started the deck rudder casing, split plankshear, lost rail and caused the vessel to leak. Did not ascertain what damage the other vessel received.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa 12 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Foulke & Co. Left in port schr. Henry Curtis, for New-York 8 ds.

Brig Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McNeilly, Anguilla, 17 ds., with salt to Woodruff & North; vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig L. M. Merrill, Moore, Pensacola, 17 ds., with timber to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Samuel Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Morden, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to master. Sailed in company with brig Ethol Bolton, for New-York. Jan. 24, lat. 29 16, lon. 79 35, spoke Lisbon, from New-Orleans, for Havre.

Schr. A. W. Thomas, White, New-Haven.

Schr. Senator, Grimes, Merrill, Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. R. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Colls, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maud Mallock, Raynor, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Burns, Cold Spring.

Schr. Flying Fish, Smith, Cold Spring.

Schr. Pass By, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. Emma, Finch, New-London.

Schr. Wanata, Carr, Cienfuegos via Savannah, 10 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova, vessel to Geo. Sparrow; put into Savannah in distress.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, S. S., 5 ds., with yellow pine to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. J. B. & T. L. Scott, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Vapor, Bogart, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. R. S. Warren, Peck, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn to Thayer & Sergeant.

Schr. Venilla, Eaton, Baltimore 3 ds., with corn, for Providence.

Schr. Addie Walton, Rich, Baltimore 5 ds., for Boston.

Schr. P. L. Foster, Mount, Virginia.

Schr. Artie Garwood, Godfrey, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. Joseph J. Pharo, Soper, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Harlem Gas Co.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. S. Morgan, Nichols, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to S. Ounard.

Schr. Thomas J. Benton, Corson, Virginia.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Atridge, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hortensea, (of Boston,) Norton, Guyanilla, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges to Sturges & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Walter Scott, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sopher, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. W. F. Emerson, Dorr, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. A. H. Edwards, Parker, Baltimore, 3 ds., with coal to Jersey City Ferry Company.

SUNSET—Wind N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steamship Britannia, Glasgow; Santiago de Cuba, Havana and New-Orleans; Geo. Washington, Gen. Grant, and Vicksburg, New-Orleans; Gen. Sedgwick, Galveston; Alabama, Fernandina; San Jacinto and Montgomery, Savannah; Perit, Galveston; Ellen S. Terry, Newbern; Empire and R. C. Knight, Washington and Alexandria; Worcester, Baltimore; Hawk, St. Johns, N. F.; also, steamship City of London and France, for Liverpool, (and anchored at quarantine.)

Miscellaneous.

The brig Glenlevit, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Green, from Pernambuco, with a cargo of sugar for Boston, was discovered by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13, on the 23d inst., 260 miles E. of Sandy Hook, leaking and abandoned; was brought to this port by Capt. Vincer and the pilots of the Francis Perkins.

The following is the report of Capt. Vincer, of Pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13, which fell in with the brig Glenlevit, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) 260 miles east of Sandy Hook, abandoned. At daylight on the morning of the 23d of January made a sail E. N. E. from us, we being at that time 260 miles east from Sandy Hook; steered toward her and made her out to be a brig lying to with all her sails aback; got close to her; saw no person on board; hove our yawl out and four pilots got in—myself, W. H. Anderson, J. Dougherty and James Hinds; sailed alongside and found her to be the brig Glenlevit (of St. John's, N. F.,) and lately abandoned; starboard anchor gone, with 15 fathoms of chain; also the long boat, and all the captain's nautical instruments and clothing, and no papers found; the brig was sugar-loaded, from Pernambuco, bound to Boston; sounded the pumps and found two feet water in her; we filled away on the southern tack, wind West, blowing strong. We sent the yawl back to the pilot-boat for all the assistance that could be spared, which was five more men, making in all nine, and succeeded, in 3 hours in pumping her dry. At 3 P. M., commenced to blow a gale, with a fearful sea running, one of which stove our yawl and turned her bottom up, which was towing astern of the brig; at 4 P. M. hove to under a close reefed mainsail, lower topsail and foretopmast staysail, the pilot-boat keeping close to us under a close reefed foresail all night. On the 24th at daylight more moderate, all hands employed, some at the pumps and the rest making sail; at 9 A. M. wore ship's head to the north; at 10 A. M. quite moderate, commenced to look for the leak and found a bad one on the starboard bow below the plankshear; all hands held a consultation, and, for the safety of the vessel and cargo, opened the fore-hatch and threw overboard 100 bags of sugar, which lightened her up forward considerably, and stopped the leak so we could manage to keep her free, and try to reach some port of safety; the pilot-boat to keep within signal distance, day and night, ready at any moment to take us off, not knowing but the brig might have been ashore, and liable to spring aleak at any moment.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 29—Arr. schr. Montezuma, Rockland, for New-York.

In port—Schrs. Lucy D, Hesperus and the Montezuma.

Wind—W. to S.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30—Passed out, ship Missouri, Norfolk, for Liverpool.

Sld. bark Traveler, for Baltimore.

Arr. out bark Wavelet, from Rio for orders.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 30.—Arr. steamship Rapidan, from New-York; ship Reynard, McKean's Island; brig Redwood, Havana. Old. steamship San Jacinto, for New-York; Huntsville, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; brig Susie J. Strout, New-York; brig Alfarata, Morehead City; schr. Anne Valentine, Jacksonville.

The Captain of the ship Reynard reports spoke schr. Bessie, Benthal, lat. 14 S., 31 W., 49 days out.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30—Sld., stmr. Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Schr. Annie E. Martin, Capt. Buell, from Jacksonville, Fla., for New-Haven, Conn., put in here in distress, leaking badly, and with loss of deck load of lumber.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—Arr. schr. Narragansett, from Galveston, for Boston, damaged in rigging and spars; schr. H. Harteaw, from New-York.

Sld. stmr. Champion, New-York, for Pensatiers, Barcelona; schrs. C. E. Raymond, Boston, Wm. Jones, Baltimore; Willie Martin, West Indies.

BOSTON, Jan. 30—Arr., steamer William Kennedy, Bates; brig Village Belle, Havana.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Jan. 30.—On Friday night the steamer Saratoga, of the Old Dominion line, collided off Chincoteague with the schr. Roe, bound for Norfolk with a cargo of guano. The schooner had her mainmast, boom and gaff broken, and the steamer's sail was carried away. The schooner was towed into Norfolk.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

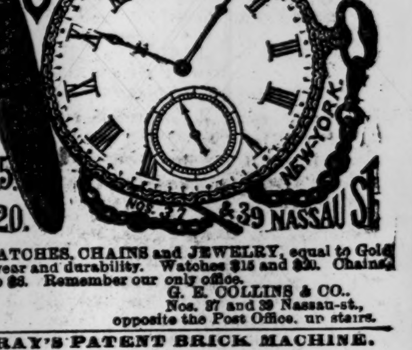
QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—The steamship Colorado arrived to-day.

The Royal Mail steamship Cuba, which sailed from New-York on the 20th inst., arrived at this port at midnight.

FOR THE BALANCE
OF
THE SEASON,
and previous to taking our semi-annual inventory of stock,
GREAT BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED
IN
Silks, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Dry Goods, Upholstery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
&c., &c.,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW SPRING GOODS.
Having made arrangements with a first-class Paris dressmaker, we are now prepared to offer advantages to our lady patrons.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.
A VARIETY OF NEW PATTERNS
IN
ENGLISH STERLING
SILVERWARE.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL WATCH. $20



WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains $2 to $8. Remember our only office.
G. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.,
opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

GRAY'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.
The most simple and perfect yet invented.
Tempers its own sand and clay.
Can be seen in daily operation, through the Winter, at the
WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
Newburg, N. Y.
Send for circular with full particulars.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK
OF
CHEAP HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c.,
Prior to the removal of their retail branch to the
NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES
CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.
A fine line of FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
At $2 50, $3 and $3 50 per dozen,
(Formerly $3 50, $4 and $5;)
1,000 DOZEN FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
EXTRA SIZE AND SLIGHTLY SOILED,
From $3 to $6 per dozen;
A LOT OF TOWELING, INCLUDING SOME
REAL RUSSIA CRASH, at 12½ cents per yard;
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS,
From $1 50 to $4 per dozen, (worth $2 50 to $6;)
EXTRA SIZE AND QUALITY NAPKINS,
At $6 per dozen;
A FINE LINE OF
DAMASK, BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS;
NAPKINS AND CLOTHS TO MATCH,
From $3 50 to $40 the set;
GOOD 8-4 PURE LINEN SHEETINGS,
At 90 cents per yard;
40 PIECES EXTRA WIDTH
At $1 and $1 25, (worth $1 50 and $1 75;)
100 PIECES
SUPER PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
FINE AND STOUT, ONLY 60 CENTS PER YARD,
(usual price 90 cents;)
10-4 EXTRA QUALITY
AMERICAN BLANKETS,
AT $5 50 PER PAIR;
100 PAIRS
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
AT $6 PER PAIR, (cost $10 to import;)
REAL SHAKER FLANNELS,
ONLY 60 CENTS PER YARD.
Also just received SEVERAL CASES
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
All sizes, including the celebrated
COLORED CENTRE EXHIBITION QUILT,
WITH TOILET SETS TO MATCH.
CANAL CORNER OF MERCER-ST.